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VOL. XXV NO. 264 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Bengal Government's Terms To Mahatma

Prepared To Release Politicals On Personal Guarantee

Fateful Interview To Take Place To-day

RELEASED PRISONERS' STATEMENT

But Govt. Won't Be Satisfied With Mere Declaration Of Change Of Creed

CALCUTTA, November 8.

Considerable significance attaches to a Press statement issued to-day by several prominent ex-State prisoners and ex-detenus, some of whom had a prolonged discussion with Mahatma Gandhi, definitely declaring that detenus and political prisoners as a class have no longer any faith in terrorism as a useful method and are on the contrary, opposed to it now, says a "United Press" message.

Coming as it does on the eve of the Gandhi-Anderson interview to be held to-morrow afternoon, it is believed in political circles here that this unambiguous declaration will considerably strengthen Mahatma Gandhi's hands in his discussions about political prisoners' affairs.

But ..... !

But, according to an "Associated Press" message "a general declaration that the political prisoners and detenus have given up violence would not satisfy the Bengal Government and justify their embarking on a wholesale release of political prisoners and detenus who, in the opinion of the Government and according to information available to them, are still wedded to the principle of violence".

What Govt. Wants

What the Government wants is a personal guarantee of good conduct on behalf of those still in jail or detention camps from Mahatma Gandhi. If that is given, according to the "Associated Press", Government will have no objection to releasing them.

Terrorism Is Thing Of Past

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

The Gandhi-Anderson Interview on the question of the release of detenus will take place at 2-30 p.m. at the Barrackpore Government House.

Mahatma Gandhi is still weak and his Yesterday's talk with some of the released detenus has made him weaker, it is, however, hoped that he will be able to stand the strain of the journey to Barrackpore and back.

Mahatma Gandhi's doctors will examine him to-morrow a couple of hours before he leaves for Barackpore and one doctor will accompany him to the Government House and back.

FOR POLITICALS' RELEASE

It is understood that the Government of Bengal have prepared a lengthy statement setting forth their case in the light of the proposals contained in Mahatma Gandhi's scheme submitted to the Governor of Bengal on the question of the release of detenus. This document will form the subject matter of discussion between the Governor and Mahatma Gandhi at to-morrow's interview.

This document it is further understood has raised a number of points based on Mahatma Gandhi's scheme of release of detenus and prisoners and the Governor will seek clarification from Mahatma Gandhi in the light of these points.

Meanwhile political circles are awaiting keenly the results of the proposed interview.

It is not yet known when Mahatma Gandhi will be leaving Calcutta the reactions of the interview on his health will be a deciding factor and secondly Mahatma Gandhi may find it necessary to have a second interview with the Governor in order to deal exhaustively with the points raised in the first interview.

GENERAL DECLARATION WON'T DO

The document, it is understood, will explain to Mahatma Gandhi the difficulties which, Government feel, are in the way of wholesale release of political prisoners and detenus who, in the opinion of

(Continued on page 7 Col. 2)

TO-DAY'S FATEFUL INTERVIEW

Bengal Views Outcome With Suspense

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

On the eve of the impending interview between Mahatma Gandhi and the Bengal Governor the whole atmosphere here appears to be surcharged with suspense about the trend of discussions likely to take place over political prisoners' issue as well as the outcome of exchange of views between these two august persons presenting two apparently opposite schools of thought.

From talks informed political circles the "United Press" gathers that Mahatma Gandhi, who has already had fairly exhaustive discussions with persons who are expected to acquaint him with intricate details of the problem relating to Bengal political prisoners and detenus, will press for release of the Andamans political prisoners as also other prisoners serving out long terms of imprisonment for offences committed purely from the motives of securing the political emancipation of their Motherland.

Mahatmaji will try to impress on the Governor the advisability of adopting a generous step in view of the welcome re-orientation in the outlook of political prisoners as a class; but it is understood that beyond this Mahatmaji would not agree to undertake personal responsibility for the future conduct of political prisoners.

His Excellency, it is similarly gathered, would convey to Gandhiji the considered decision of his Cabinet on this issue and is likely to suggest that Mahatmaji should go through some of the typical cases of political prisoners before pressing his suggestion, all the while assuring Gandhiji that Government were prepared to go to the farthest limits possible to act upto his desire in this matter consistently with their responsibilities for maintenance of tranquillity and public peace in this province.

There seemes, however, to be a feeling of optimism that the Bengal Government may eventually see their way to do something trangible and spectacular if Gandhiji sticks to his view point even after hearing Government's version of the situation relating to political prisoners.—United Press.

TERRORISM, A THING OF THE PAST

After emphatically repudiating the recent assertion of the Bengal Home Minister on the floor of the Bengal Assembly that the atmosphere in this province is not yet free from terroristic influences and that persons are moving about to smuggle arms with a view to organising a fresh terrorist movement, the statement of the ex-State prisoners and ex-detenus says:—

"So far as we have been able to gather information from reliable sources we know that the terroristic activities committed by Bengal youths between 1930-32 were resorted to by way of reprisal against the police atrocities which were kept back from the knowledge of the public with the help of special Press laws and other repressive laws. But terrorism has become a thing of the past. It has no place in the modern thought currents of the world. Terrorism is not a philosophical doctrine and hence it has no chance of keeping young idealistic minds satisfied to-day."

The statement concludes as follows:—

"We take upon ourselves the entire responsibility to declare solemnly that detenus and political prisoners as a class no longer place their faith in terrorism as a useful method and are on the contrary opposed to it now. If the Bengal Cabinet can take courage in both hands now and release detenus and political prisoners, they will not be deceived. They will rather be gainers as all agitation on the question will automatically subside. Living with detenus for years both in and outside jails we are in a better position to speak their minds.

The Andamans prisoners also cannot be an exception. In this view of the matter, to continue the policy of detention and delay of release of political prisoners, will be nothing short of administrative vindictiveness."—United Press.

Indore Chief Back From Continent

INDORE, Nov. 8.

His Highness the Maharaja Shri Yeshwant Rao Holkar who was on a tour in the Continent, has reached Colombo. His Highness is due to arrive here on Saturday, November 13.—United Press.

U. S. BUREAU REPORT

Breaks All Records

Bumper Cotton Crop Forecast At 182,43,000 Bales

FEATURELESS MARKET ON BEARISH TONE

BOMBAY, Monday.

Whatever happens as regards consumption, the 1937-38 American cotton season will be regarded, from the point of view and production at any rate, as a memorable and a surprising one.

The fourth Bureau report on the American cotton crop issued to-day by the Washington Department of Agriculture gave the trade another surprise, when it indicated a cotton crop of 1,82,43,000 bales—the largest production forecast in any season in the history of American cotton.

A NEW RECORD

The average yield per acre in 1926-27 with a production of 17,977,000 bales was 192.8 lbs. whereas this season it is officially estimated at 258.8, which makes another record by itself. The report was construed as mildly bearish.

The indicated production of 182,43,000 bales compares with 175,73,000 bales estimated a month ago and actual crops of 12,399,000 bales and 10,638,000 bales in 1936 and 1935 respectively.

The increase in production is due to better than average conditions for maturing, together with very light weevil loss.

The Census Bureau reports that upto Sept. 31st a total of 131,64,000 bales of this year's cotton crop had been ginned. This compares with 110,68,000 bales made up to October 18 and 98,80,000 bales to the same date last year.

WORLD SUPPLY EXCESSIVE

Looking to the indicated crop of U. S. A. with other foreign growths and the world carry over of all growths, the total world cotton supply during the current season will be nearly 515 lac bales. World consumption of all growths of cotton during the last season totalled 30,900,000 bales. It was a high record. But looking to the business indices all over the world. Consumption during the current season is more likely to decrease.

FEATURELESS MARKETS

Before the publication of the report the New York market was easy with the rate for the December position being quoted at a loss of 6 points at 7.64. But the market after the resumption of trading opened with a weak tone, and hence the rate dropped down to 7.56-14 on preponderance of selling due to a large crop estimate. On bear covering and with less aggressive selling coupled with buying by trade scale down, the market resumed its upward trend with the rate for December position being quoted at a negligible loss of 2 points at 7.68 at the time of Liverpool cotton closing.

After the receipt of the report the Liverpool cotton exchange opened with a loss of 8 points at 4.34 for January position. But the market improved on better New York advices and hence the rate for January contract closed unchanged at 4.40.

ON BOMBAY 'CHANGE

On the local Cotton Exchange, the rate for Broach April-May contract was quoted at Rs. 155-8-0 before the publication of the report. The market resumed the trading at Rs. 154-8-0. But the rate dropped down to Rs. 153 on preponderance of selling due to a large crop estimate. With better New York advices and buying by big operators, the market improved to Rs. 155 the final closing rate at 11-5 p.m. was Rs. 155-4-0.

A view of the fire at Madanpurá, Ripon Road stables, on Sunday afternoon. The firemen are seen enveloped in a veil of thick smoke in the centre of the picture.

INDIANS ABROAD

Seth Govind Das' Mission To Africa

Will Study Conditions In Zanzibar, East & South Africa

It is understood that the Congress Party in the Central Legislature has authorized Seth Govind Das, M. L. A. (Central) on his visit to East Africa, Zanzibar and South Africa, to study the conditions of life, labour and trade of the Indian nationals in the respective areas and to report to the Party on his return.

Raza Ali's Invitation

It is also learnt that Sir Syed Raza Ali, India's Agent-General in South Africa, has extended a cordial invitation to Seth Govind Das to visit the Union.

Mission To Africa

Seth Govind Das will be arriving in Bombay to-day (Tuesday) "en route" to East Africa. He has been invited by the Indian Merchants Chamber of East Africa and the Indian Association of Zanzibar to visit the respective areas and to study the conditions of Indians living there.

Three Months' Tour

Seth Govind Das will visit East Africa, Zanzibar and South Africa. The tour will last for three months and Seth Govind Das is expected to return to India in February next year.

Seth Govind Das

Seth Govind Das For South Africa

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 8.

A hearty send-off was accorded to Seth Govind Das, M.L.A. (Central) who left this afternoon for Bombay "en route" to South Arica to study the problems and conditions of Indians there.

Seth Govind Das sails from Bombay on Wednesday afternoon.—United Press.

The next session of the Bihar Legislative Assembly will commence at Patna on Monday, November 22, 1937.

MAHATMA MAINTAINS PROGRESS

But Health Bulletin Is Cautious

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Dr. Sunil C. Bose has issued the following bulletin at 8-30 this evening concerning Mahatma Gandhi's health:

"Mahatma Gandhi's progress has been maintained. His blood pressure fluctuates within normal limits and is a bit higher than yesterday's reading.

Just now he looks less tired and weary and is more cheerful, but it is too premature to hope for any sustained and substantial improvement. Therefore, the period of complete rest has to be prolonged and the greatest caution has to be exercised before attempting a return to even his partial routine of work.—A. P.

FIRED ONLY IN SELF-DEFENCE

Lord Stanley's Statement On Bangalore Incident

LONDON, Nov. 8.

In the House of Commons in reply to Mr. Gallacher, Lord Stanley recounted the incidents connected with the students' demonstration in Bangalore on October 25. He said that it would appear that every attempt was made to persuade the mob to disperse and the police fired only in self-defence, and as a last resort. If there had been any other means of carrying out the purpose without shooting, the police would only have been too pleased to use them.—Reuter.

Mr. Bashyam Sentenced

BANGALORE, Nov. 8.

The City Magistrate sentenced to-day Mr. K. T. Bashyam, Director of the Council of Action, Mysore Congress Board to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of thousand rupees in default to three months rigorous imprisonment under Section 124—A (sedition.)

It will be remembered that Mr. Bashyam was arrested at midnight on October 15 at Mysore on a warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Bangalore and produced before the City Magistrate, Bangalore on October 16.

Siddalingiah, President of the Mysore Congress Board and two other Congressmen, on whom a notice under Section 108 Cr. P. C. to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace for one year in a bond for Rs. 2,000 with the sureties in Rs. 1,000 each have refused to furnish the required security and have been ordered to undergo imprisonment for one year or till the security is furnished.—A. P.

Hand-To-Hand Fight With Tiger

ALMORA, Nov. 8.

A resident of Raul Mel in the interior of Almora is reported to have killed a tiger after a hand-to-hand fight. He was mauled badly by the animal and is at present lying in the District Board dispensary.

The tiger killed a large number of cattle in the locality.—United Press.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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Wanted a Typist Clerk knowing well Gujrati and accountancy apply Monji Vishram & Co., Jooma Musjid, Bombay. (9341)

Applications are invited for the post of a Stenographer with speeds of not less than 100 words in shorthand and 40 words in typing (which will be tested), for a temporary vacancy in a Government office in Bombay on Rs. 120 per month. Applications should be accompanied with copies of testimonials and forwarded not later than the 13th November, 1937, to Box No. 200A, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers; Overseers, through Postal training. Apply:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (9161)

Wanted a Typist one having worked in an Engineering Firm preferred state salary expected. Apply Box 9330, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately in the Rs. 20 to 30 grade a trained Teacher to teach Gujarati. Must be a Matriculate. Only trained teachers need apply to the President, A. V. Rly. High School, Abu Road. (7184)

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Wanted candidate for houses on Hire Purchase Proprietary Rights free of all rent or any interest. The Universal Finance Corporation, Post Box No. 175, Lahore. (9324)

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Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDER FOR ANSWER-BOOKS AND BLOTTING PAPER.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Answer-books and blotting papers as detailed below, for the University Examinations in 1937-38:—

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40,000 Answer-books (with two full page graph papers).

The Answer-books must be delivered in bundles of 100 each, in wrappers of thick durable paper which shall be subject to the approval of the undersigned. The charges for the wrappers, if any, should be included in the quotation for Answer-books.

75 Reams of blotting paper (cut into pieces as per sample, each ream to consist of 8 bundles and each bundle to consist of 500 pieces).

2. Each Answer-book should contain 9 leaves of foolscap folio size, numbered and ruled on one side only, in addition to one front page as stated above, each page to contain 24 blue ruled lines. The book should have one punched hole at the left hand top corner, should be stitched with wire on the inside of the fold and embossed with the words 'University of Bombay.'

3. The paper to be used for the Answer-books should be of uniform thickness and at least 17 lbs. double foolscap cream laid, of good quality, and of Indian Manufacture. The answer-books should be of the same size as the sample. The weight of each ream of the blotting paper should be about 34 lbs., and the blotting paper should also be of Indian Manufacture.

4. Quotations should be forwarded to the Registrar, University of Bombay, Esplanade Road, Bombay, in SEALED COVERS superscribed "TENDER FOR ANSWER-BOOKS AND BLOTTING PAPER" so as to reach him not later than the 18th December 1937. Further information can be had from the undersigned. The University is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 28th October, 1937.

7197.

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

The Collector of Bombay hereby invites sealed tenders on approved forms for a 99 years' lease in respect of Plot No. 2, situated on the Church Gate Street in Block I and measuring about 1,389 sq. yds. (Frontage 100' x depth 125').

The tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 15,000 and should reach the Collector on or before 12 noon on 12th November, 1937.

The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of Agreement for Lease and the Lease together with plans and building Rules can be obtained at the office of the Collector at annas eight per copy.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office, Bombay,
25th October, 1937.

(7122)

Public Notices

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT.
SANDALWOOD AUCTION.
Mercara, the 3rd November, 1937.

78 tons, more or less, of cleaned sandalwood will be sold by public auction at Fraserpet Koti on MONDAY, the 13th December, 1937, at 1 p.m.

For further particulars, please apply to the Chief Forest Officer, Coorg, Mercara.

7198.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS for the Preference shares of the Corporation will remain CLOSED from the 15th November to 30th November, 1937, both days inclusive for the purpose of payment of Interest due on the Preference Shares of the Corporation for the period ending 30th November, 1937. Payment will be made on application to those members whose names are registered in the Books of the Corporation on the 14th November 1937.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
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4th November, 1937,
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(7199)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

The Government of India, on the recommendation of the Industrial Research Council, offer the following prizes for papers dealing with research of industrial importance.

1 prize of Rs. 1,000.
2 prizes of Rs. 500 each.
2 prizes of Rs. 250 each.
3 prizes of Rs. 150 each.

Particulars of the terms of the competition and entry forms may be obtained free of cost on application to the Director, Industrial Research Bureau, Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi. Entries will only be accepted on the official forms provided.

Papers must be submitted not later than the 1st March, 1938.

(7200)

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE CONCERNED ARE HEREBY INFORMED that MR. CHATURBHAI G. PATEL, who was hitherto partner in the firm of SHREE VISHNU CINETONE COMPANY has separated from the said concern since 26th October, 1937, and the other two partners MESSRS. NATVARLAL C. MANIAR and DHIRUBHAI B. DESAI have taken up the said Company together with all its assets, outstandings and liabilities as well as the goodwill. Any one, therefore, dealing with said Mr. Chaturbhai G. Patel in the name of Shree Vishnu Cinetone Company hence forth will do so solely at his own risk.

(Sd) DHIRUBHAI B. DESAI.
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Partners.
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NATIONAL PEACE CAMPAIGN

"Constructive Action To Stop War"

LONDON, (By Mail.)

A new campaign for "British leadership in constructive action to stop war" is announced by the National Peace Council.

The campaign is based upon a charter of "Peace and Social Justice" arising out of this year's National Peace Congress, support for which is to be organised in every Parliamentary constituency in Great Britain—the whole forming a nation-wde movement and culminating in a national demonstration to be held in London early in 1938.

In a document embodying the charter, the Council claims that popular opinion in this country now "sees the threat of war to its security and the cost of war preparation to its livelihood and well-being, and knows that neither arms nor vague aspirations can assure peace". The purpose of the chapter and the campaign is to focus this opinion on the Government and upon Parliament, "before it is too late".

Closer Co-operation Among Co-operators

Hon. Mr. Latthe's Advice At The All-India Co-operators' Day

"We know the miserable conditions in which our workers are living. We know the ignorance prevailing amongst them, which makes them a prey of crafty money-lenders, astrologers, gamblers, priests and agitators, some of whom exploit their ignorance for objects of their own. In ameliorating the workers from these conditions, you can do a great deal of work".

"Surrounded, as we are by the splendour of city life, we are likely to lose sight of the agricultural population of the Province. The heaviest responsibility on us all, officials and non-officials, is to consider their claims as of the most paramount importance. While doing everything, therefore, that we can, for our great city and its poverty-stricken labouring population, we have to look upon the problem of our agriculturists as a major problem, on the solution of which even the prosperity of the urban population vitally depends".

Thus said the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Bombay Government Finance Minister, in the course of his presidential speech on the occasion of the "All-India Co-operators' Day", at the Damodar Thackersay Hall, on Saturday evening.

Mr. Latthe announced that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, had been asked by the Government, to report on the working of the movement. Mr. Vaikunthlal Mehta, a well-known leader in the Co-operative Movement, had been requested to assist the Registrar in making this report.

A resolution pledging effective support to all National efforts, having for their object collective security and world peace was adopted at the meeting.

SIGNIFICANCE OF DAY

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, President of the Dadar Co-operative Institute, in welcoming the guests narrated the circumstances under which the day was being observed. He stressed that it was a day on which they should take stock of their achievements and failures during the year and apply their minds to devise ways and means for curing the defects that had crept in. Proceeding, he referred to the tendency towards mismanagement and misapplication of funds which had manifested itself in the working of some banks and societies and stated that unless the Government took timely measures to see that the statutory duty of auditing every society once a year was strictly performed, the public would lose confidence in the soundness of Co-operative concerns.

Concluding Rao Bahadur Bole made a plea for the reduction of the rate of interest of 5-1/2 per cent. on the loan given by the Government to Housing Societies.

HON. LATTHE'S SPEECH

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, in the course of his speech said: "In the world of bitter strife in which we are living, such reminders of the unity of life, of the fact that human progress and human civilization can only be based on co-operation, are a pleasant, though perhaps incomplete realisation of the hope that the strife around may not be the whole of life. There is unfortunately always a gap between the ideal and the real, but the more we are reminded of the ideal the better for all."

A MISLEADING REPORT

Referring to a complaint made by Rao Bahadur Bole that the Institute had not been consulted in the appointment of an Enquiry Officer, the Hon. Mr Latthe, contradicted a report that had appeared in the "Times of India" about the appointment of such an officer. He said that no such officer had been appointed; only the Registrar had been asked to report on the working of the movement and Mr. Vaikunthlal Mehta had been requested to assist him in making this report. No one could challenge Mr. Mehta's authority to speak on behalf of the non-officials in the co-operative movement.

NO MORE DISTRUST.

Mr. Latthe took occasion to point out that to-day the Government itself was a "non-official" Government. "There is no reason to suppose either that there can be a conflict between official and non-official views on this question, or that if on any point such a conflict arises that the non-official view will receive less attention at the hands of Government. I assure you that you need not entertain the slightest fear on this score. The point however, which I wish to emphasise is that there should be no distrust between the officials and the non-officials in the movement or between the Institute, the Bank or the Unions."

Continuing, the speaker said "It is a tragedy that the workers in the co-operative movement have to be told to co-operate among themselves, but the unpleasant duty has got to be performed and need of a closer co-operation between co-operators has to be emphasised."

REDUCTION OF INTEREST.

Mr. Latthe next referred to the demand for the reduction in the rate of interest charged for loans to Housing Societies and pointed out that the Government have to pay nothing less than 4½ per cent. on the loans they owe to the Government of India and the agriculturists who have been suffering more than anyone else from economic depression are required to pay nothing less. He pointed out that the fundamental principle of the co-operative movement was self-help and that it should not expect to live as a burden to the general public. He also referred to the fact that in Bombay the Government had spent about 7½ crores of rupees on housing, which was a great burden on the City and the Presidency as it was yielding no more than two or three lacs by way of rent.

The function terminated with the singing of "Vande Mataram."

RURAL UPLIFT WORK BY "VISWABHARATI"

Mr. J. B. Kripalani's Tribute

SANTINIKETAN, Nov. 7.

Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, left last evening for Hazaribagh from where he will proceed to Allahabad.

During his stay here, Mr. Kripalani paid a visit to some of the neighbouring villages, where the Rural Reconstruction Department of the "Visvabharati" is doing rural uplift work and education. Mr. Kalimohan Ghosh and others in charge of the department accompanied Mr. Kripalani and explained to him the various schemes for better health and other amenities to the villages.

Mr. Kripalani was much impressed with the results of these activities and said that what appealed to him most was the working of the rural health societies in these villages. He felt that these might well be extended on a larger scale for the benefit of the whole of India.—A. P.

THE Y. M. JAIN SOCIETY

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 5.

To-day a crowded gathering of the members invited guests and sympathisers was arranged by the Youngmen's Jain Society in a big hall of Vishashrimali Wadi with the well-known Jain leader Seth Bakubhai Manilal in the chair.

Speeches were made by Sjt. Chimanlal Kadia and Bapalal Jhaveri exhorting the audience to wake up to their duty towards the society and religion and to fulfil by heart.

At the conclusion Seth Bakubhai narrated the difficult situation of the last ten years from which the institution has now passed and asked for constructive help to it in this new year.

After light refreshment and garlanding to the President over, the gathering dispersed amidst loud cheers of Shashandev-ki-jay".

Indian Cultural Conference

The Second Indian Cultural Conference under the auspices of the Indian Research Institute, Calcutta will be held from 4th December to 7th December, 1937, at the Senate Hall and Asutosh Building, University of Calcutta with morning sessions from 8 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and evening sessions from 5 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

CONVENTION OF RELIGIONS

The First Convention of Religions under the auspices of the Indian Research Institute, Calcutta will be held from 8th December to 11th December, 1937, at the Town Hall, Calcutta, with morning sessions from 8 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and evening sessions from 5 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

LACK OF UNITY OF POLICY

"S. I. Bulletin" Criticises Opposition's Stand In Madras Assembly

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

"The truth is that there is a complete lack of cohesion and dis- The Congress Party has an admirable discipline. Some feel that it is too admirable, and that the fear of the High Command's displeasure makes many Congressmen support measures that they would, not support from inner conviction. Be that as it may, the great strength of the Party lies in its unity," says "The South Indian Bulletin," the monthly official organ of the South Indian branch of the European Association, editorially commenting on the weakness of the Opposition in the Madras Legislature.

WHAT OPPOSITION DOES.

Continuing the journal says: "Critics of the present Government have claimed that the Ministry pays no attention to any Opposition views. There is some substance in this; but what does the Opposition do to remedy it? Does it use every weapon forged for it by the machinery of parliamentary debate with which to combat the Government? Does it attack and keep on attacking in the fact of continual defeats? And, as the Irish Nationalist Party of old used to do, keep the House "trotting through the Division Lobbies till the small hours?"

"Not at all. So far are the leaders of the Opposition from seeking opportunities to oppose and discredit Government, that their efforts appear to be concentrated upon looking for and discovery points of agreement. Their speeches seem to emphasise these and to gloss over points of difference.

"Until the Opposition groups can develop a unity of policy," concludes," the article," and until they acquire a "team spirit" in their work; they will continue to be ineffective and will fail to fulfil the duties of a truly democratic Opposition in the House."—United Press.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF CALCUTTA A.I.C.C.

Correct Appreciation Of Realities, Says Dr. Pattabhi

MASULIPATAM, Nov. 5.

"The Calcutta session of the A.I.C.C. was altogether a successful one, for it combined firmness with sobriety and tempered its judgment with a correct appreciation of realities," says Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, in the course of a statement summing up his impressions about the recent sessions of the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee at Calcutta.

FORMAL DECISIONS.

The statement further states: "The official resolutions of the Working Committee were more or less of a formal nature. The ratification of the Working Committee's resolution permitting acceptance of office, by the A.I.C.C was a foregone conclusion. The decision to combat the Federation was equally foregone. Indians in Zanzibar came up only again for formal sanction. The demand for the return of Indian exiles abroad was of interest, for a large number of distinguished friends had been away for decades. Japan's aggression on China roused universal indignation. The ban still existing on Congress organizations in Midnapore and the orders against the large number of inhabitants in the districts of Midnapore, Chittagong and some other areas and also in Darjeeling, required to be mentioned only to be condemned. The resolution of Palestine, again, was of a formal nature. The demand for the release of detenus and of the Andaman prisoners was of tragic interest, but the situation was not without hope.

VULNERABLE POINT.

It was really the prosecution of Mr. S. S. Batliwala, concludes the statement, that obscured all achievements and exposed the Madras Ministry at its vulnerable point to the attacks of the public and the Socialists.—United Press.

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ADOPTED FROM

Tolstoi's Resurrection

"Duniya kya hai?"

A DIAMOND PICTURE

COMING NEXT FRIDAY

From 12th November

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THE MAJESTIC

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ROYAL FILM CIRCUIT

BOMBAY 4.

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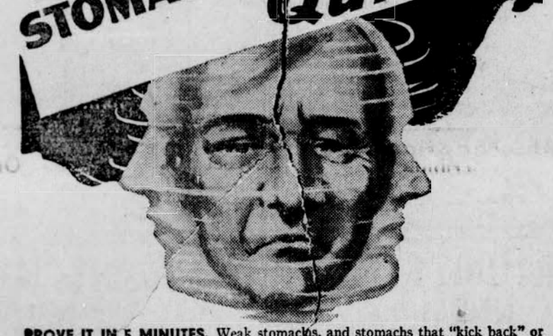

PROVE IT IN 5 MINUTES. Weak stomachs, and stomachs that "kick back" or that revolt even at the thought of food, usually are over-burdened with acid. Thousands of people suffer the acute pains of acid indigestion even when they eat only the simplest of foods.

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offers you a quick, easy way to get relief, relief so prompt, so pleasant and so complete that you will be amazed. Just one or two tablets of ALKA-SELTZER in a glass of water!

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It neutralizes the excess acid and corrects the cause of the trouble. But this is only half of the story. ALKA-SELTZER is also a safe, amazing pain reliever. And if you have a headache, a cold, neuralgia or rheumatic pains—Alka-Seltzer will positively stop the pain, and neutralize the excess acid that causes these common troubles, just as quickly as it relieves stomach distress.

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AROUND THE COURTS

Fined For Publishing Unauthorised News-sheets

Ahamad Hussein Altap Hussein, who was arrested on 29th October last for publishing and selling unauthorised news-sheets of cotton forecast, thus facilitating gambling, was found guilty and fined Rs. 20 or, in default, one week's R. I. by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to-day.

Rama Narayan (25), a milkman who pleaded guilty to the charge of accepting sutta bets at Willie Road on 2nd October last, was fined Rs. 150 or, in default to suffer fifteen days' R. I. by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum to-day.

A drunken brawl between two men which ended in one of them being taken to the hospital in a precarious condition and the other being taken into custody, was narrated before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

Hearing cries of alarm on the third floor of Karasondas Natha's Building, Girgaum, Waghji Lalji ran to the rescue of his brother's wife Manibai, who had sustained severe burns from a stove.

She died in J. J. Hospital.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded to-day by the Coroner.

Motor Driver's Bail Extended

Haji Nawab Niyamatulla, a motor-driver, was arrested by the Kingsway police yesterday on a charge of rash and negligent driving and causing death of Hanmant Rangaya, a cooly.

The accused was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to-day. The Magistrate extended his bail period.

An employee of the Government House, Bombay, was the victim of a theft, while travelling from Kirkee to Bombay.

It is stated that when the Poona Passenger arrived at Victoria Terminus on Sunday morning, Shankar Laxman Naik, an employee of the Government House, who was travelling by the train, complained that his money purse,

BOMBAY, Monday.

gold ring and buttons had been removed when he was asleep.

A search was taken and it is alleged that the ring and buttons were recovered from the person of one Vidhyanan, one of the members of the party who travelled with the complainant.

Vidhyanan was put up before the Third Presidency Magistrate, this morning, and was remanded to custody till November 17.

19 Men Arrested In Week-End Raids

Nineteen persons were arrested in ten raids carried out by the Bombay Police during the week-end.

The accused was bailed out.

Five more raids were carried out by the Anti-Gambling Squad during the week-end in the city at Bhori's Chawl (Arab Gully), Dubash Market, (Sheik Memon Street), House No. 28, Elphinstone Cross Road, and Chor Gully off Kalachowkie Road. In all 11 persons were arrested in the above raids and were either remanded or bailed out for periods of two weeks or 10 days at the Girgaum Court.

Sutta Raids

Sub-Inspector N. R. Shevde of the Anti-Gambling Squad raided on Friday night Shop No. 35, Dubash Market on Mangaldas Road and arrested three persons on a charge of accepting sutta bets.

They were placed before the Magistrate and released on bail till the 18th November.

Sub-Inspector P. R. Rane of the Anti-Gambling Squad raided on 5th November night two places.

Nagindas Jiwandas was arrested in a house in Bazaar Gate Street. This man it is alleged, was accepting bets on the road and was recording them in his room. Rs. 500 cash and 500 alleged sutta chits were found in the room.

The second raid was carried out at Elphinstone Cross Road on ground floor of house No. 25. Two persons Sakharam Rambhau and Ragoo Bhikoo, were arrested.

All the accused were produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, and released on bail till the 22nd instant.

IN INTEREST OF COLABA HARIJANS

Social Workers' Society's Function At Municipal School

BOMBAY Sunday.

The Municipal chawl, at Koliwada Lane, Lower Colaba, one of the slum localities in Bombay was the place of great rejoicing this evening. Under the auspices of the "Social Workers' Society," men and women, young and old alike, besides the merry young Harijan students of the Primary School conducted by the above Society, had gathered there to celebrate the Diwali festival.

The Social Works' Society, a cosmopolitan organization, with the motto "pursuit of social service, irrespective of caste or creed," has made good progress. It is working in the interest of the lower classes especially of Harijans for the past two years by forming Sub-Committees for visiting the slum areas of the city, for taking care of the needy in hospitals, for looking after the primary education of children and for entertainment purposes.

The function this evening was presided over by Mr. Jayasukhlal Mehta, President of the Harijan Sevak Sangha. Among those present were Mr. R. F. Munshi, the corporator, Miss Sunawala, and Mr Dandekar, the Municipal head supervisor. The Hon. Secretary of the Society, Miss Nariman organised the function.

Mr. Mehta in his speech laid stress on the importance of improving the conditions of the lower classes, living in slums, especially of Harijans who are left uncared for by the general public and congratulated the Society on its noble work.

Then Mr. Dandekar and Mr. Munshi addressed the meeting. They advised the people to make best use of the opportunity when the Society was offering it.

The President distributed prizes and sweets for the winners in different competitions arranged for the students.

STRIKE WAVE IN CITY

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union writes:—

The strike-wave in Bombay is rising. The Workers of the Jacob Sassoon Mill have gone on strike.

The Crown Mill went on strike on the 15th October and since then the strike is continuing. It took nearly a fortnight to get the complete division of the Conciliation Court and then, the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) was prepared to advise the strikers to resume work: but the engagement of the black leg labour by the agents prevents the strikers from doing in the owners don't seem to be in a mood to give up their friends the strike-breakers.

The Spinners of the Spring Mills went on strike on the 5th inst. protesting against bad conditions and low wages.

The Weavers of the Victoria Mills have again struck work as they claim that the rates fixed by the management in their department are not as to guarantee them the wages promised by the chief conciliator's award.

RECOGNISE THE UNION.

All these strikes are lead by the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag). The workers resort to strikes and then approach their Union on which they have entire confidence. It becomes difficult for the Union to carry on its work as the Mill-owners' Association does not recognise this biggest and most influential organisation.

The Gen.-Secretary of the Union appraised the Hon. Mr. Kher, the Labour Minister and the Hon. Mr. Munshi, the Home Minister, of this situation last week.

HINDUSTANI MUSIC CONFERENCE

Masters of the arts of music and dance from all parts of India are expected to attend the Hindustani Music Conference to be held at the Sir C. J. Hall, Bombay, from 10th to 17th November. The Conference is fortunate in having for its president a genuine artiste and a generous patron of art, H. H. the Maharajah of Dharampur. The main purpose of the gathering will be to discuss the many problems connected with vocal and instrumental music and the ancient art of Indian dance. Among the papers to be read, will be some on the following subjects:—(1), Music and the Radio (2) Music and Cinema (3) Music and the stage (4) Music and the Universities.

A unique feature of the Conference is a series of concerts in which the most famous artistes will take part. Among them, are many who have spent a whole lifetime in the study and practice of music; many with whom the art has been a family heritage; many who are so jealous of purity of style and scientific accuracy, that they would not lend their voices to the radio or the gramophone.

It will be a rare opportunity, therefore, to hear these great artistes. Special efforts are being made by the organizers to secure the attendance of great artistes from all over the country. Among those who have so far consented to take part in the concerts, are Sangeet Samrat Alladia Khan of Kolhapur, Khan Sahebs Sardar Khan of Gwalior, Abdul Karim of Delhi, Naseer Khan of Hyderabad, Pt. Onkarnath, Prof. Narayanrao Vyas and Khan Saheb Bhurji Khan.

The Bharateeya Sangeet Samitee and the Hindustani Sangeet Pracharak Mandal, two premier musical organizations of this city, have earned public appreciation by organizing this conference.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY AT BROACH.

The Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, Broach Branch, writes:

A public meeting was held in the Sir Shapurji Bharucha Hall under the presidentship of Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Collector of Broach and Panchmahals to celebrate the Co-operators' Day." The president dwelt on the assumptions of co-operation reviewing the movement in all its aspects. Diwan Bahadur Ambashanker U. Malji, Chairman of the District Branch explained the message of the International Co-operative Alliance and the same was passed.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks and light refreshments.

Venus Assurance Company

(From A Correspondent.)

The Venus Assurance Co. Ltd. (Head Office: Delhi) was first started as a Provident Company in 1920, but subsequently it became an assurance company with a view to extending its operations. It began to transact life insurance business towards the latter part of the year 1925. The management of the company changed hands in 1927, when the present Managing Agents, Messrs. Kashibhai and Co., took it over from the previous Agents. Since then the company has been making steady and uninterrupted progress. It offers various plans of assurance to suit all classes of people

VALUATION REPORT.

A perusal of the valuation report and of the balance sheet brings out prominently, among others, the following salient features: At the close of the quinquennium the reserve fund of the company was about Rs. 7,51,000, which marks an increase of about 400 per cent. over the reserve fund of the last quinquennium ended 31st March, 1931. The actual liability of the company for the quinquennium under review, as per valuation report of the company's consulting Actuary, Mr. G. S. Marathey, was about Rs. 6,50,000. Thus the company has a surplus of about Rs. 1,01,000, and out of this surplus, the consulting Actuary set apart a sum of about Rs. 73,000 for future contingencies, and recommended only a net surplus of about Rs. 28,000 for distribution among the policyholders and the shareholders. The company has wisely implemented the recommendation, bearing in mind the future well-being of the concern

A reference to the last balance sheet, that for the year ended 31st March, 1936, shows that the company has also set apart a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the same purpose. Thus the total provision for contingencies amounts to Rs. 83,000.

As a result of the valuation referred to above the company distributed a reversionary bonus of Rs. 15 and Rs. 12 per thousand sum assured, per annum, on whole life, and endowment policies respectively. The company has paid claims to the extent of Rs. 18 lakhs.

The company's working has been quite satisfactory throughout.

N. M. WADIA CHARITABLE HOSPITAL.

Monthly report of N. M. Wadia Charitable Hospital Sholapur, for October total. No of Patients treated at out—Patient's Dept. 2,374; No of Operations 34; Total No. of Harijans treated at out.—Patient's Dept. 437; Total No. of Harijans treated at indoor 31; Charity box collection Rs. 293-9-0; Grant received from Red Cross Society Sholapur branch for the year 1937-38 Rs. 100-0-0.

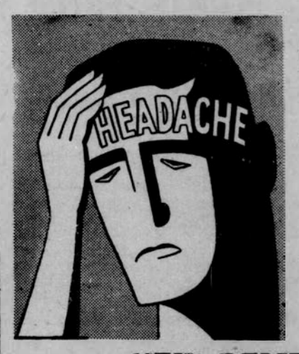
"CO-OPERATORS' SOCIAL AT GADAG."

(From A Correspondent.)

GADAG, (By Mail.)

A social function in commemoration of the "Co-operators' day" was arranged in the evening by an old co-operator Mr. G. J. Navali, at the Lucky-Villa Gadag. The function opened with musical entertainments, followed by discussions on co-operation and terminated with light refreshments.

HEADACHES



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OUR READERS' VIEWS

The Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—For some time past the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., which commences working on 1st November, has been the main topic in most of the business sections of the city.

Firstly, I would like to narrate the circumstances under which the Yarn Exchange has been started.

There existed some years ago the Bombay Yarn and Brass. Copper Merchants' Association, but no sooner did the Brass and Copper merchants start their own organisations, than the former body went into lethargy and during the last five years of its existence it was almost a defunct body

In the year 1934 in September, yarn merchants felt the necessity of having some live body to control the business in the yarn market and the present Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association came into existence. It had a ready response from the dealers and to-day it can boast of having done some useful and constructive work in the yarn trade to the betterment of all concerned. The Association is also represented on the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau. To-day there are about 130 members on the roll of the Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association, which has become very popular amongst the Yarn Merchants as it has been assiduously working for the regular and proper conducting of the trade.

The merchants of old school of thought being very conservative in view and not being able to adjust themselves to the democratic constitution of the Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association have come out in public with their scheme of Yarn Exchange.

It is a happy augury for the hitherto 'bona-fide' business in yarn trade that 'majority' of the merchants have realised in the initial stages only the fallacy of the fantastic and delusive ideals of the Yarn Exchange, and they have wisely abstained from enrolling themselves as members of the Exchange.

Now, I come to the utility of the Yarn Exchange, or otherwise. Those who are actually in the trade are aware that, for years past we have lost in China Market for our export trade. Not only that, but we import yarn from that country. Besides, the home consumption is being satisfied by the mills in different parts of the country, and it remains to be seen how the Yarn Exchange is going to help the yarn trade in Bombay. In fact, demand for Indian yarns is falling off from day to day on account of the ready-made cloth being sold very cheap. If there were a large export trade, the Exchange would have been of immense value to the interested parties.

It is rather unfortunate that, when things are going so smoothly in the yarn market to the satisfaction of the 'bona-fide' dealers with the help of the Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association, the orthodox school should have started the Exchange.

I have stated the facts as they are and it is none of my intention to bear any ill will to the Exchange. Being in the Yarn Market, I thought it my duty to make public business interests conversant with the things in the yarn market.—Yours etc.,

S. A. MEHTA.

Bombay.

From 14 To 41 Points

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is a Cutchi saying which reads "when you speak, your beard moves, and this must stop." The beard must move when one speaks and when one desires to pick a quarrel, the fact is made a 'casus belli.' This is another form of the story of the lion and the lamb-of the lion desiring to pick a quarrel with intent to eat up the innocent lamb.

The Muslim League appears to be out on a similar adventure and mission of peace. As if 14 points of Mr. Jinnah were not enough, it is adding to them, perhaps to reverse the figure and make them 41.

On no other ground he can explain the Muslim League resolution re: "Vande Mataram"; and there can be but one reply to it, either to ignore it or resist it.

But we have amongst us "Vishwabandhus" was love all except themselves and these cranks who suffer from inferiority complex 'vis a vis' the Muslims now will find work for their activity; and masquerade their weakness as love. We must beware of their tactics and tell them "Under threat nothing."—Yours, etc.

L. R. TAIRSEE,

Mahableshwar,

Indian Readers' Digest

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POINTS FROM LETTERS

Deccan Muslim Institute

"YOUNG MUSLIM" (Poona) protests against the tactics followed by the present management of the Deccan Muslim Institute in getting themselves elected as office-bearers again, which resulted in a walk-out by the Young Muslim Party. He appeals to the elders to give a chance to the younger men to show their mettle.

Uneasy Lies The Head ....

M. NANDLAL wonders whether Vijaya Merchant will be able to give full scope to his own cricketing prowess while bearing the responsibilities of a skipper.

Best wishes all the same.

Chitrakut Asthma Remedy

The Secretary of the Chitrakut Sevashram writes that special arrangements are being made to distribute their asthma specific on Rash Purnima Day (18th November). The authorities of the Ashram while appreciating the suggestion made to prepare tinctures of the drug and to investigate its theraputic properties are inclined to feel that there must be some mysterious connection between the drug and the autumn moonlight, which matures the former's curative power.

Treatment Of Wounded

C. J. BHATT (Dholka) requests some research worker interested in antiquity to investigate the question of the treatment of the wounded during ancient and mediaeval wars in India.

Need For Foreign Propaganda

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read your leader on Federal structure with considerable interest in your Monday's issue and if you would allow me to add my humble voice to it I would remind you and your readers of my letter written by me a year back stressing the necessity of foreign propaganda and expressing therein my experience of hopeless ignorance of Europeans and Americans of the affairs of India and which you were good enough to publish in your "Chronicle".

Such important books written and published by Prof. Shah and the National Publication Society, do not only deserve our congratulations, but would do much more good to our enslaved country if they are presented by the Congress at its expense to some of the sympathetic members of the British Parliament and leading newspapers of England and America and chief foreign cities.

To hasten the freedom of this country four things are positively primarily and absolutely necessary, viz., Foreign Propaganda, Hindu-Muslim Unity, winding up of Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha and countrywide use of everything Swadeshi.—Yours, etc.,

R. T GOVERNOR.

Mahableshwar,
November 3.

An Archaeological Monument

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I wish to draw the attention of the Director-General of Archaeology to the ruinous state of the mediaeval Hindu Shiva temple of Bavka, situated some nine miles from Dohad station, of the B. B. & C. I. Railway (Dist. Panchmahals). The temple looks to be more than a thousand years old and is one of the finest specimen of sculpture with its rows of the figures of elephants and men and women in various postures. At present it has gone to ruin. This temple is under the care and protection of the Director-General of Archaeology, but it seems that bad days have fallen for the temple for, the figures of Shiva and Parvati are lying hither and thither uncared. So I appeal to the Director-General of Archaeology as well as to the public who are interested in preserving the ancient art of stone carving, to immediately arrange for its repair and to bring it to its proper state.—Yours etc.,

MARCEL FERNANDEZ.

Dohad.

Refreshing Contrast To Poverty And Misery

RUSSIA'S PROMISE OF NEW LIFE

Congress Socialists Must Be The Driving Force To Achieve Peaceful Revolution, Says Meherally

"Contemporary events are seldom judged with intellectual detachment or measured by the yard stick of history. Persons who wax enthusiastically over the American War of Independence or the French Revolution, raise up their hands in horror when confronted with revolution nearer home. Yet, without doubt, the Russian Revolution has been the greatest in history and its effects more far-reaching than that of any other of which we have knowledge," declared Mr. Yusuf Meherally, presiding over a large meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party at the Nappoo Hall Garden at Matunga, on Sunday night, to observe the Twentieth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

"One hundred years of Capitalism, finds the world to-day more distracted and weary than at any previous period. Poverty, unemployment, misery are prevalent everywhere, and all the palliatives have failed to provide any solution. The post-war years have seen an intensification of these conditions, and the world economic crisis still shows no signs of abatement. In refreshing contrast with this the change in the position of Soviet Russia as a factor in international politics is no less remarkable than her advance from a backward feudal state to industrial self-sufficiency and planned economy.

Conceived in exile and borne in grim struggle the Soviet State has had many vicissitudes—civil war, famine, disease, invasion—which claimed a heavy toll, and no sooner were these obstacles conquered, then there remained the still more formidable task of changing human habits and methods—of changing the whole psychology of the people and equipping a wholly destitute and largely illiterate nation with the consciousness of a new life the speaker added.

"The story of these troubled but significant years has many lessons for India. Nationalisation of the means of production, distribution and exchange has been largely achieved. They have seen the completion of two Five-Year Plans which have transformed a backward agrarian State into a highly industrialized country. They have witnessed the collectivization of agriculture in the face of unknown odds. They have succeeded in educating a country 90 per cent of whose population was illiterate. The ticklish problem of minorities has likewise been solved. They have seen the emancipation of women, a renaissance of art and culture and, above all, of what Sidney and Beatrice Webb call, a "new civilization."

The building itself is still not complete, but the man framework that will mould the finished edifice of Socialism can now be discerned. Some time ago, the Congress Socialist Party had organized an exhibition of Soviet posters. Those who were privileged to see it must have felt the thrill as they watched the promise of a new life in Russia unfolding itself in its manifold aspects.

PLEA FOR INTELLECTUAL ALLEGIANCE.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally appealed for their intellectual allegiance, and said that the Congress Socialist Party had made a careful study of the economic facts of the country. Principles of socialism were the same all the world over and difference lay only in their application.

If their programme was to be completely accepted by the Indian National Congress, as it had now partially adopted, a complete revolution was necessary, a revolution, though peaceful in nature, was in the manner evolved and worked out in Russia. He hoped that the audience would take part in that revolution, the instrument of which was the Indian National Congress and the driving force of which was the Congress Socialist Party.

Concluding, Mr. Meherally said: One may, or may not, agree with the methods and tactics of Stalin, but there is no doubt that during the last decade he has steered the Soviet ship clear of many dangers and on this day, which marks the Twentieth Anniversary of Russian Revolution, I ask you to join with me in sending our fraternal greetings and expressing our solidarity with the people of Soviet Russia."

CHANGE WHOLE IDEAL.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas observed that some people were under the belief that socialism was something exotic and was, therefore, an evil. In this country 80 per cent. of the land was owned by less than ten per cent. of the people, and the country was therefore vastly zamindar-ridden.

In this country there was now a dire need to remove abject poverty, misery and unemployment and in order to do so all the resources which were now in the hands of a few people had to be harnessed.

WHAT SOCIALISTS STAND FOR

He remarked that indigenous socialism was nonsense and those who talked about it, knew nothing about those words. The Congress. Socialist Party stood for pure Socialism and not for any hotch-potch of socialism and capitalism.

Mr. Ashok Mehta said that the U.S.S.R. was not only an oasis of increasing prosperity in a depression-ridden world but also the most militant force for peace. The U.S.S.R. was the only powerful force that stood for progress leading those forces in the face of Fascist and the Imperialist offensive.

The success of the U.S.S.R. he observed, lay in the socialised economy which was helping to create a new culture and which was eliminating the abuses that rent the capitalst society.

The Russian Revolution showed the way out to a distraught world and what was more important, it suggested the technique for such a great change.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

8-30 a.m. Sarangi Recital. A VUB Artist. 8-40 Talk (Marathi): "Marvels of Nature." No. 1. The Force of Nature. By V. S. Sohini. 8-55 Gujerati Songs. Avinash A. Vyas. 12-0 noon "Pupils and Masters." 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates and Announcements. A Programme of Light Music. 2-0 A Relay from the Rotary Club. Talk: "Alms and the Man." By David Watson. 6-0 "For Children." Arranged by Auntie Marion and Uncle Gorgonzola. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 The Cocktail Hour. Leo Martiniz and his Band. From the Taj Mahal Hotel. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "Life at Sea." Norman Shalders. 9-15 The News, 9-30 "Ghar Javayi."

Calcutta Programme

All transmission will be on VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. and 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

12-36 p.m. Tiffin Time Tunes. By the Grand Hotel Orchestra. From the "Palm Court." Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 Recital of Vocal and Instrumental Records. 2-6 Talk: "Teachings from Chaitanya Charitamrita. By Pandit Haran Chakravarty. 2-21 Noon-Day Music. 2-51 Instrumental Duet. Jiten Das Gupta, Piano. Priyalal Chowdhury, Clarionet. 5-6 For the Children. 8-6 Humorous Duet. Ushabaty and Ranjit Roy. 6-21 A Musical Variety. By the Federation of Indian Music and Dancing. Organised by Pronobesh Chandra Sinha. 7-36 The Jantri Sangha. Conducted by S. L. Das, 7-51 Talk: "Idle Thoughts." No. 1. In everyday life. By Nalini Chakravarty. 8-6 The News and Weather Report (Bengali). 8-21 Thumri and Gazal. Mushtaq Hussain. 8-41 Quawali Harimaty. 9-1 Commercial News and Weather Report (English). 9-6 The News and Announcements. 9-21 Talk: "Literary Review." By Humphrey House. 9-36 An Organ Recital. By T. H. Andrew. 10-6 A Relay from Daventry. Alternatively: Swing Music.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc./s.

8-0 a.m. Shrimad Bhagwad Gita. (Text and Translation). By Pandit Ratan Piya. 8-15 Arti. By AIR Artists. 8-25 Mahboob—Bhajans. 8-35 Haidar Husain Ahiri Todi—Sitar. 8-45 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar of Bombay. Khayal; Thumri; Ghazal. 9-10 The News (English). 9-20 The News (Hindustani). 9-30 Manohar Kapur. 10-0 Hamid Husain. Kalingra on Sarinda. 10-10 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar of Bombay. Thumri; Ghazal; Marathi Geet. 12-0 noon. "Ham-Bhi-Hain." A programme for women. In the Women's World—News in Hindustani. 12-5 p.m. Amateur Music. Kumari Pushpa Seth. 12-10 Talk (Hindustani): "Child Welfare." Bring 'em up the right way. By Akbar Khan. 12-20 Amateur Music. Kumari Pushpa Seth. 12-30 Indian Music. 1-30 European Music. 5-0 p.m. AIR Orchestra—Durga. 5-10 Manohar Kapur, 5-40 Master Manohar—Geet. 5-50 AIR Artist—Sarinda. 6-0 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar of Bombay. Khayal; Thumri; Gazal. 6-35 Ratan Piya. 7-0 "For Villagers Only." The News and Market Rates at 7-30 p.m. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Masnawi Maulana Rum." By Syed Hasan Musanna Nadwi. 8-15 Music of the Orient. 8-21 A Bedtime Story for Children. "Khala Khamiro." By Begam Khwaja Bano. 8-27 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar of Bombay. Ghazal; Bhajan; Marathi Geet. 8-55 Manohar Kapur. 9-15 The News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 European Music. 10-0 Talk (English): "Current Events." Affairs in America. By "Petre Noble." 10-15 An Orchestral Concert. Leader Paul Strauss. Conductor. John Foulds. 11-0 Time Signal Close down.

Mysore Programme

Wavelength 310 and 49.3 or 70.2 Metres Frequency 968 and 6085 or 4268 Kc/s.

6 to 8 p.m. i. Karnatik Instrumental music. ii Readings from Kannada Literature. iii. Mysore news (7.45 p.m.))

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNITY CLUB

(From A Correspondent)

That Peace and harmony of a nation depends on its women folks is a well-known fact. Hence in order to promote unity and understanding amongst the women of all communities by bringing them together an enthusiastic band of workers in the cause of Unity brought into being "The Indian Women's Unity Club" in 1931 and a distinguished citizen of Bombay paid the rent for the whole year.

This Club was started in the year 1931 on a small scale with a liberal ideal. In due course it has developed into an interesting women's club. Here women of all castes and creeds meet together—Hindus, Mussalmans, and Parsis without any distinction whatsoever, go for picnics or enjoy musical "At Homes" or dinners and attend interesting lectures on different subjects at the Club. There is always a heap of illustrated papers to suit all tastes on the tables. The Club is situated in the spacious flat of Adenwalla Mansions, Chowpatty Sea Face, next to the Orient Club. It has a neat little garden of its own and a beautiful view of the sea in the front.

The Club helps in philanthropic work by housing the Gandhi Seva Sena, who are doing a great deal of quiet social work in the city. A work class for women of all communities is held twice a week in the Club premises. It is helping many a poor women to earn her living honourably. Beautiful samples of embroidered tea cloths and handkerchiefs and hand bags etc. are always on view at the Club premises and orders are also taken.

The membership fee for the club is kept very low-only Re. 1/- a month to suit the pockets of women who are not able to join the expensive clubs, though there are some Members on the list who are paying Rs. 5/- a month until this institution is placed on a sound financial footing.

All sisters in Bombay are requested to give their support to this institution which offers healthy recreation to women and girls and is a step in the right direction for solving the difficult problem of communal unity.

Spray FLIT—the deadly enemy of insects
You can't kill mosquitoes with inferior "insecticides"!
Flit is most deadly to insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. Flit spray does not stain and is harmless to humans and animals. Beware of all substitutes that masquerade under the name of Flit. Each Flit tin is sealed to protect you from fraudulent refilling. Always insist on the famous yellow tin with the Flit soldier and black band—your guarantee of getting the one and only Flit.
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Syt. Ranendra Nath Basu Advocate, Chairman Municipal Board, Allahabad; Syt. Raj Amarnathji Agarwal, M.L.C., Premier Zamindar, Banker and Businessman, Allahabad; Syt. Pandit Ganga Prasadji [illegible]ey, Zamindar and Iron Merchants, Allahabad; Syt. B. Janki Prasadji Goel, Director Sri Harpal Textile Mills Limited and Prop. of the firm Babulal Brajmohan Das (Calcutta and Allahabad); Syt. Bl. Bidheshwari Prasadji Zamindar and prop. of Bindheshwari Bhawan, Cinema Allahabad and Syt. Rai Bajrang Bahadur Singhji, M.L.C., Talluqedar of Bhadri Raj have already joined it.

It is going to have an up-to-date Studio of its own at Allahabad.

The management of the company will be in the hands of Sardar Narmada Prasad Singhji.

Share prospectus will shortly be issued.

25 p.c. dividends can easily be expected.

The Managing Agents will draw no salary if dividends less than 6 p.c.

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Technicians and Artists, Directors, Applicants should state their qualifications and previous experience of the Film Industry and name the pictures they have worked for.

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MATCHES PLAYED ON 13TH NOV. 1937

BEATTIE'S POPULAR ONE-ANNA FOOTBALL POOLS

THE HANDICAP is published every Friday and contains forthcoming Sporting Events, Home Racing News, Pool Dividends. Coupons for One-Anna Pools, Nothing Barred List, Long and Short Lists. Sent Post Free.

Everton v Chelsea	MARK 1 for Home	1
Leicester v Preston		2
Blackpool v Birmingham		3
Westham v Coventry	2 for Away	4
Bristol C. v Queen's Pa		5
Swansea v Sheffield U.	X for Draw	6
Barrow v York C.		7
Gateshead v Chester		8
Third Lanark v Celtic	First Named Teams are Home Teams	9
Morton v Hamilton		10
Dunfermline v St. Bernards		11
Leith Aircdrie		12

ONE ANNA PER COLUMN— 8 ATTEMPTS 8As. 16 ATTEMPTS Rs1/- 24 ATTEMPTS Rs1/8 32 ATTEMPTS Rs2/-

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ONLY ADDRESS—HOTEL DE PARIS, CHANDERNAGORE.

NAME and ADDRESS (in Block Letters)

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Kartak Sud 6, 1994
Muslim: Ramzan 4, 1356
Parsi: Khordad 5, 1307
Hightide: 3-14; 15-00
Lowtide: 9-28; 20-40
Sunrise: 6h. 42m.
Sunset: 6h. 4m
Haj Committee 3 p.m. Head Police Office.

Wednesday, November 10.

Hindustani Music Conference at 6-30 Cowasji Jehangir Hall

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived Aden at 9 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 7 p.m. on Thursday the 11th instant.

The "Ranpura" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at midnight the same day.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Bombay Citizens' Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday), in the Sardar High School (Khetwadi Back Road, Girgaon) at 6-30 p.m. to consider the judgment of Mahatma Gandhi and Sjt. Bahadurji regarding the Nariman-Patel controversy.

B.E.A. EXHIBITION OF COLOUR FILMS

Under the auspices of the Best Employees Association Mr. Stanley Jepson, Editor of the "Times of India" Illustrated Weekly, has kindly consented to exhibit colour films on "Overland to England" on Wednesday at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) in the B.E.S. and T. Co.'s Conference Room at Ormiston Road. Mr. Jepson will also demonstrate and speak on sound effects.

HINDUSTHANI MUSIC CONFERENCE

The Hindusthani Music Conference will open to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Sir Cawasjee Jehangir Hall, under the presidentship of H. H. the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur. The public are cordially invited to attend.

WORLI YOUNG MENS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Worli Young Mens' Association, there will be a public meeting of the B.D.D. Chawls Tenants in Worli to-day (Tuesday), at 8-30 p.m. near the municipal market, to consider the possibility of sending a deputation of the tenants to the Hon. the Minister for Public Workers. Dr. V. B. Govande will preside.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY

Distributing certificates to the successful students of the Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial Schools at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 5-30 p.m. Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji will preside.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

The Asthika Samaj will celebrate Skantha Sashti to-day (Tuesday). Abhishekam at 8 a.m. and Panakapooja etc., at night. All are requested to attend.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and the Hon: Mrs. Parkinson arrived at Government House on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley witnessed the Inauguration of the Bombay-Delhi Air Service at Juhu on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended the Armistice Ball at the Taj Mahal on Monday.

NEW SCHOOL-BUILDING AT KIRAOLI

An opening ceremony of a new school-building built at Kiraoli in Bassein Taluka by Mr. Narayanrao Laxman Choudhary (a Building-Contractor of Bombay) in the name of his mother Janki bai was performed on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. G. D. Vartak M.L.A. Many prominent persons including Messrs. Parasharam Dharmaji Churry, Atmaram Laxman Choudhary, J. P., Narayenrao Hatkar and B. D. Gangal were present. Master Raghunandan Atmaram Choudhary (a young boy of about 10 years) son of Mr. Atmaram L. Choudhary J. P. of Bombay also delivered a small but beautiful speech.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Crazy Variety" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Said O'Reilly To McNab" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mandir" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Toofani Tarzan". Daily at 5-15, 8-15 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Vogues of 1938". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Milap" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Premveer" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Girl's Dormitory" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kokila". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
THE BROADWAY—"The Plainsman" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Way Out West". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Flame of Love" Daily at usual time

RAMGAR PROHIBITION LEAGUE

The Gen. Secretary of the Ramgar Prohibition League writes:—"A deputation on behalf of the Ramgar Prohibition League will wait on the Hon. Dr. Gilder, Minister of Health and Excise in the Government of Bombay to-day (Tuesday), at 11-30 a.m. at the Secretariat Bombay.

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A monthly meeting of the Council of Management will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. in the Committee's office.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION

"The Conference of the representatives of the Associations of Government Employees will be held under the auspices of the All-India Government Employees' Federation, at Poona on 14th and 15th November 1937 in the premises of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R.M.S. Conference, to discuss various matters concerning the conditions of service and other matters connected with Government services."

THANKSGIVING MASS OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CATHOLIC EMPLOYEES

For the second year in succession the Roman Catholic employees of the Bombay Municipality celebrated their Annual Thanksgiving Mass at the Church of our Lady of the Mount, Bandra, on Sunday at which a large gathering attended. An impressive sermon was preached at the Mass by Revd. Monsignor J. Remedios. After Mass and Benediction, the gathering adjourned to the Convent Hall where a social gathering and general meeting was held and at which Dr. E. Moses, the Mayor of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Prof. A. Soares, one of the Catholic representatives on the Corporation, and Rev. Fr. Remedios were also present. Each of these distinguished guests addressed the gathering.

ANTI-WAR DAY.

Mr. M. R. Masani, Joint Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, has issued the following appeal:—

"For the past three years the Congress Socialist Party has observed November 11, which in some circles is commemorated as Armistice Day, as a day on which we shall demonstrate against War and reiterate our resolve not to participate in it but to resist it actively.

I would like, at a time when we are nearer the next War than ever before, to remind all provincial Parties of the need for the observance of 11th November as Anti-War Day."

NARIMAN RESIGNS B. P. C. C. PRESIDENTSHIP

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. announce that Sjt. K. F. Nariman has resigned his presidentship of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

SOVIET PICTURES EXHIBITION

The 7th of November Day Celebrations Committee have arranged an Exhibition of the Soviet Pictures at Vanmali Hall near Tilak Bridge at Dadar and they request public in general and the Bombay workers in particular to visit this exhibition. The hours of Exhibition are between 7 and 11 p.m. The Pictures Exhibition will continue upto the 11th November 1937. Admission fee is One Anna only.

TEXTILE WAGES INQUIRY COMMITTEE

First Meeting To Be Held On Friday

The first meeting of the Bombay Textile Wages Inquiry Committee will be held at 3 p.m. on Friday next at the Town Hall, Bombay.

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delive
Tuesday	13	15-30
Friday	13	15-30

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

Latest hour of posting

	at G.P.O	Departure
Tuesday	8-30	10-15
Friday	8-30	10-15

Delhi-Bombay Air Mail Service

With effect from the flight leaving Delhi for Bombay on Monday the 8th November 1937 and the flight leaving Bombay for Delhi on Wednesday the 10th November 1937, Messrs. Tata Sons Limited will operate the Bombay-Delhi air mail service to the following time-table.

SOUTHBOUND.

Dep. Delhi Mondays and Thursdays 06-30 hours.
Arr. Gwalior Mondays and Thursdays 07-54 hours.
Dep. Gwalior Mondays and Thursdays 08-14 hours.
Arr. Bhopal Mondays and Thursdays 09-55 hours.
Dep. Bhopal Mondays, and Thursdays 10-15 hours.
Arr. Indore Mondays and Thursdays 11-05 hours.
Dep. Indore Mondays and Thursdays 11-25 hours.
Arr. Bombay Mondays and Thursdays 13-55 hours.

NORTHBOUND.

Dep. Bombay Wednesdays and Fridays 06-30 hours.
Arr. Indore Wednesdays and Fridays 09-00 hours.
Dep. Indore Wednesdays and Fridays 09-20 hours.
Arr. Bhopal Wednesdays and Fridays 10-10 hours.
Dep. Bhopal Wednesdays and Fridays 10-30 hours.
Arr. Gwalior Wednesdays and Fridays 12-11 hours.
Dep. Gwalior Wednesdays and Fridays 12-31 hours.
Arr. Delhi Wednesdays and Fridays 13-55 hours.

2. All inland air mails for and from Delhi, Gwalior, Bhopal, Indore and Bombay and places served through them will be conveyed by this air service under conditions in force for accepting such articles by other internal air mail services.

3. Articles despatched by the first flights leaving Delhi and Bombay at 6-30 hours on the 8th and 10th respectively will be impressed with a special commemorative rubber stamp by the respective air ports on the service.

4. The latest hours of posting for the above service either Northbound or Southbound can be ascertained from the local post offices. Latest hour of posting at Bombay General Post Office for Northbound Delhi service will be 8-00 p.m. for ordinary correspondence and 5 p.m. for registered correspondence on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

BOMBAY-KATHIAWAR AIR SERVICE

Tri-weekly And Week-end Timings

Bombay, Monday.

Air Services of India's 'plane left this morning Juhu Aerodrome, Bombay to schedule with full load of passengers and returned to schedule with full load.

SERVICE TO KATHIAWAR

The Services will leave on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday from Juhu Aerodrome, Bombay, at 7-15 a.m. and the same plane will return with passengers from Kathiawar to Bombay at 5-45 p.m.

On Saturday, the Week End Service would go in the afternoon from Bombay and return on Sunday afternoon from Kathiawar with passengers.

TIMINGS FOR MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

Bombay Dep.	7-15 a.m.
Bombay Arr.	5.45 p.m.
Bhavnagar Arr.	8-45 a.m.
Bhavnagar Dep.	4-15 p.m.
Bhavnagar Dep.	9- 0 a.m.
Bhavnagar Arr	4- 0 p.m.
Rajkot Arr.	9-45 a.m.
Rajkot Dep.	3-15 p.m.
Rajkot Dep.	9-55 a.m.
Rajkot Arr.	3- 5 p.m.
Jamnagar Arr.	10-20 a.m.
Jamnagar Dep.	2-40 p.m.
Jamnagar Dep.	10-30 a.m.
Jamnagar Arr.	2-30 p.m.
Porbandar Arr.	11- 0 a.m.
Porbandar Dep.	2- 0 p.m.

FOR WEEK ENDS.

Starting on Saturday and Returning to Bombay on Sunday:—

Bombay Sat. Dep	2- 0 p.m.
Bombay Sun. Arr.	5-45 p.m.
Bhavnagar Sat. Arr	3-30 p.m.
Bhavnagar Sun. Dep.	4-15 p.m.
Bhavnagar Sat. Dep	3-45 p.m.
Bhavnagar Sun. Arr.	**6- 0 p.m.**
Rajkot Sat. Arr.	4-30 p.m.
Rajkot Sun. Dep.	3-15 p.m.
Rajkot Sat. Dep.	4-40 p.m.
Rajkot Sun Arr.	3- 5 p.m.
Jamnagar Sat. Arr	5- 5 p.m.
Jamnagar Sun. Dep	2-40 p.m.
Jamnagar Sat. Dep	5-15 p.m
Jamnagar Sun. Arr.	2-30 p.m.
Porbandar Sat. Arr.	5-45 p.m.
Porbandar Sun. Dep.	2- 0 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

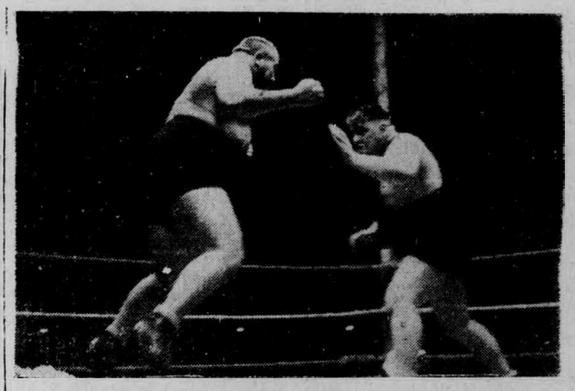
TIMINGS VICTORIA TERMINUS	Arr H.M	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	25 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 40	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 25	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 0
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 35
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

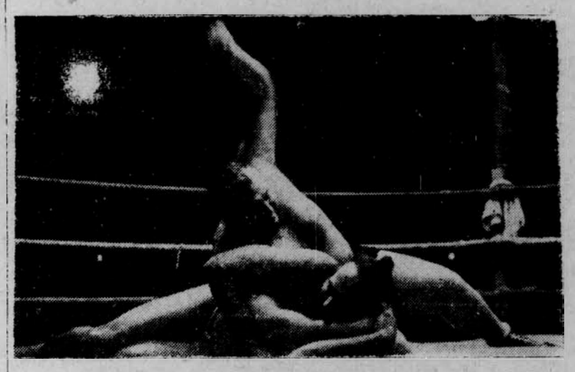
TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from October 1, 1937:—

Trains	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujerat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 40	
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 35	13 50
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Surat	9 45	
"The Flying Ranee' daily except on Mondays	10 55	
"The Flying Ranee' Mondays only to Bulsar	9 15	
"The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Surat		15 10
"The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Bulsar		15 50
'The Flying Ranee daily except Saturdays to Surat		18 05



Emil Tzayea trying to come to grips with A Bellgard (Germany) on Sunday evening.



Emil Tzayea (Hungary) and Jwala Singh (India) in the International Wrestling Tourney on Saturday night, when the Hungarian was declared the winner.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The last week-end saw very few cricket fixtures in the Suburbs most of the cricketers watching the two tournaments being played in Bandra.

The Rest Ranwar Club was at home to the Young Men's Parish Association, Sahar, on Sunday at Supali Park, in a half days fixture, which the home team won by 34 runs.

Rest Ranwar, batting first, put up a big score of 180, of which Roque Pereira and Gerald Mendes contributed a faultless 56 and 78. Young Men's Parish Association replied with 116, the highest scorers being J. Gomes, J. B. Gomes and B. D'Mello, who contributed 20, 28 and 45 runs respectively.

MAROL TOURNAMENT

Marol Tournament run for the fourth year, has received quite a number of entries and is proving to be one of the most popular tournaments of the Suburbs. The secretary Mr. J P Pereira, of the Marol United Cricket Club, who are the organisers of this tournament, deserves praise for his untiring and ever obliging spirit for performing his duties during play. If he carries on in the same spirit as he did yesterday the future of this tournament is a secured one.

The first round of this tournament was played on Sunday on St. Andrew's High School Ground Bandra, between the Chuim Reading Room and Sporting Club and Young Men's Sporting Club, Juhu, which resulted in a draw after a very hard fight by both the teams.

The Chuim Reading and Sporting Club, batting first put up a score of 260, most of the team contributing double figures, Edwin Fernandes, B. Murxello, and G F Fernandes, contributed 48, 43, and 40 runs respectively.

The Young Men's Sports Club, Juhu, opened very poorly. Three of the wickets were lost for less than 8 runs, but Thomas Creado brightened the situation playing a faultless innings, hitting all round the wicket. He put a big score of 75, when he was cleanbowled by Basil Fernandes. I. Sutari and A. Pereira carried the bat at closing time for 31 and 25 runs respectively, the whole team having scored 189 for 6 wickets.

PRETTY WEDDING AT BANDRA

The historic chapel of Our Lady of the Mount, on the crest of the picturesque Bandra Hill, witnessed yesterday morning a social event of unusual importance when Mr. Edward Peregrin Sequiera of the 'Times of India' son of the late Mr. G Sequira and Mrs. D. Sequiera of Mazagon, Bombay was married to Miss Blanche D'Souza, daughter of Mr. B M D'Souza late of Bombay Steam Navigation Company and Mrs D'Souza of Palli Road, Bandra.

Development Of Carnatic Music

"It is a matter for congratulation that the development of Carnatic Music is receiving such good attention at the hands of the South Indian residents of Bombay" thus observed Sir P. Raghavendra Rao, Accountant General of Bombay, presiding over the 3rd Annual Music Competition (Prize Distribution Function) organized by the South Indian Association, Bombay, for South Indian girls, Lady Satyabhama Rao distributed the prizes on Saturday.

The Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, where the function was held was filled to over-flowing on the occasion. Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, President of the South Indian Association, in welcoming the distinguished guests of the evening, narrated the efforts which are being made by the Association for the upliftment of the South Indian residents of Bombay and appealed for their active co-operation in furtherance of its objects.

Mr. K. R. Srinivasan, the Secretary of the Music Sub-Committee, giving an account of this year's competition stated that there were 45 entrants this year as compared with 12 last year. One important special feature of this year's competition was the inclusion of Tamil national songs composed by the great Tamil poet Subramanya Bharathi.

Mr. A. K. Vedaranyam speaking on behalf of the panel of judges of the Competition, stated that the quality of music this year was better than that of last year. He pointed out the various directions in which Carnatic music among the South Indian girls could be further improved.

Sir P. Raghavendra in the course of his speech pointed out the importance of development of Carnatic music and of giving opportunities for the exhibition of musical talents through organizing such competitions and the like. He and Lady Rao congratulated the prize winners, on their success. Altogether 12 prizes were awarded consisting of fancy silver articles.

Mr. N. N. Aiyar, President of the Music Sub-Committee, proposed a vote of thanks to the distinguished guests of the evening and all those who had co-operated in the efforts of the Committee in making the function a success.

The function included music, both vocal and instrumental by the prize winners, and by Mrs. Lakshmi Narayana Iyer, a talented local artist, which was very much appreciated by the audience.

TRANSPORTATION FOR MURDER

Mathan Abrahim was sentenced to transportation for life at the High Court Session on Monday on the Jury finding him guilty of the murder of Noor Mahomed Haji at Umarkhadi 2nd Cross Lane.

SIR M. ZAFFARULLA KHAN RETURNS

Indo-British Trade Talks Not Concluded

Sir Mahomed Zaffarulla Khan, Member for Commerce and Railways to the Government of India, who was in England for the past few months to England as the official Delegate of the Government of India to negotiate a Trade Treaty with Britain arrived by s.s. "Strathnaver" on Monday morning from England. He had a very busy time throughout the day.

After disposing of some official business at Customs House, where there is the office for the Member for Commerce, he lunched with Sir R. M. Chinoy at his residence at Chowpatty.

He then went to Juhu for the inauguration of Bombay-Delhi Air Service at 2 p.m.

Sir M. Zaffarulla Khan left for Delhi last evening.

Sir Mahomed Zaffarulla Khan refused to give any interview to the Press, but it is understood that the trade talk has not been finally concluded and it will be resumed shortly. There is no truth in the rumour that some concessions were made to British traders as the talk is still to continue.

Regarding Palestine question also Sir Mahomed refused to make any statement. When asked whether he took any lead in England in impressing upon the British Government the gravity of the Palestine question, Sir Mahomed replied that he suggested the summoning of a conference of the representatives of Palestine Arabs, Palestine Jews and of the British Government outside Palestine to thresh out this question and find out a basis of equality.

Will the British Government abandon the partition of Palestine? To this question Sir Mahomed Zaffarulla Khan refused to say anything remarking "well, I am not in the confidence of the British Government."

Sir M. Zafarulla Leaves For Delhi

The Hon'ble Sir Mahomed Zafarullah Khan, Member for Commerce, Industries and Labour, Government of India, dined with Mr. Abdullah Joosub Calcuttawala at the latters residence at Cuffe Parade, last night.

Sir Mahomed Zafarulla left for Delhi last night.

EXHIBITION ON AZAD MAIDAN

Opportunity For Manufacturers Of Swadeshi Goods

The Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the B.P.C.C. is organizing an Exhibition on a very grand scale on the Azad Maidan. It is to continue from 20th November to 10th December 1937.

It is proposed to let out for public advertisements the frontal wall round the Exhibition grounds, measuring roughly about 1,500ft. in length and 7ft. in height, at the following rates:

Facing Esplanade Road (near the entrance) Rs. 2-0-0 per sq. ft.
Facing Esplanade Road Rs 1-8-0 per sq. ft.
Facing Cruickshank Road Rs. 1-8-0 per sq. ft.
Facing Maidan Rs. 1-0-0 per sq. ft.

The intending advertisers can take advantage of this opportunity, which is, indeed, unique in that it combines self-interest with national service. As this will be the first Exhibition on a big scale to be organized in Bombay after 1934, it is expected that it will be patronized by a large section of the citizens of Bombay and the location of the Exhibition being in the heart of the city, where traffic is most heavy, this will be one of the rarest opportunities for advertisers to advertise their goods.

Booking of advertisement space may be done from now at the Congress House, Bombay 4, and advertisers are requested, to see that they book immediately and not miss this unique opportunity.

Examinations Of Industrial Schools For Women

Examinations of the Sewing and Cutting Classes of the Social Service League's Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial Schools for women will commence on Monday the 15th of November 1937, and those of Fancy Work Classes on Thursday the 18th of November 1937. Those outsiders who want to appear for the examination should communicate to the Superintendent, Mahila Seva Mandal, Servants of India Society, Bombay 4, their names by post before the 13th of November 1937.

The students of all recognized schools and institutions and Sewing Classes conducted by the Final Diploma holders of the Mahila Seva Mandal who produce certificates from their Superintendents that they have completed their course of one year's training according to the syllabus of the Mahila Seva Mandal and the Matriculates of the Indian Women's University, with drawing and needlework as optional subjects, will be allowed to appear for the Senior Examination, on payment of the necessary examination fees.

Bombay Congress Socialist Party

Thursday, 11th instant, will be observed as "Anti-War Day" by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party. A public meeting will be held on that day on the Chowpatty Sands at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Yusuf Meherally will preside and among the speakers will be Messrs. Purushottam Tricamdas, Ashoka Mehta and M. R. Masani.

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"SAID O'REILLY TO McNAB"
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1937

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

In spite of Mr. Jinnah's efforts to boost his communal organisation, the fact remains that the League is no more representative of the Indian Muslim community as a whole than is the Hindu Mahasabha of the entire Hindu community. The leaders of both the League and the Mahasabha are well aware of this fact, though they may seek to minimise its significance. Couple this fact with the other undeniable fact that the fight of each of them is directed not so much against the foreign domination which holds both Hindus and Muslims in its sway, as against the community which is deemed to be its main, if not sole, "enemy." Finding that the Congress can neither be cajoled nor intimidated into casting its lot with one or the other of these opposing camps, the leaders of both sides have resorted to misrepresenting it with a view to belittle its position and prestige, by declaring that it is the friend of the opposing side—a most ridiculous suggestion to make, seeing that the Congress cannot be both "pro-Hindu" and "pro-Muslim" at once, unless it be as the well-wisher of both the communities impartially, which it ever has been. Pandit Jawaharlal's contention, therefore, that the Congress is the only party in this country which is carrying on the struggle for national freedom, remains intrinsically as well as utterly true in spite of the angry denials of Jinnah, Moonje, Farmanand and Company.

Muslims Rally Round Congress

The communalists themselves are steadily beginning to realise the untenability of their position and the hollowness of their pretensions. Mr. Jinnah and his lieutenants, old and new, in spite of all their recent efforts, have not succeeded in roping in all sections of the community whose "representatives" they claim to be. On the other hand, all over Northern India, in U. P., Behar and Bengal, more and more Muslims are rallying round the Congress by becoming its members. In Behar alone 25,000 Muslims have joined the Congress, while the total number of members of the Muslim League throughout the country is not even 10,000. The refusal of a large body of Muslims of Bengal, under the patriotic leadership of the Nawab of Murshidabad, to toe the communal line drawn by Mr. Jinnah, shows which way the wind blows in Bengal, while the failure of Mr. Jinnah's followers in Behar to whip up enthusiasm among the Muslims of that province tells its own tale. In U. P., which Mr. Jinnah regards as the "heart" of Muslim India, the crushing defeat sustained by the League candidate at the hands of the Congress candidate, has shown conclusively for whom that "heart" beats to-day. In other provinces, wherever the League is pitching itself against the Congress, the rank and file of the Muslim community are beginning to demonstrate that they have little faith in the claims of the League and that they are tired of the communal wranglings which the League wants them to carry on *ad nauseam*. They are beginning to realise that the Congress, and not the League, affords the best protection of their rights, since it is a body as much theirs as of any other community in the country.

Resume Negotiations

While such is the plight of the League, the position of the Mahasabha is no less unenviable. Like the League leaders, its leaders, too, have been furiously assailing the Congress for the latter's alleged lack of sympathy for the aims and aspirations of the Hindu community and for "favouring" the rival community. Like the League leaders the Mahasabha leaders, too, claim to speak in the name of the entire Hindu community, ignoring the fact, patent to the world at large, that there are vast sections of Hindus who owe no allegiance to the Mahasabha and who are scornful of its pretensions. We refer here not to those who have enlisted themselves in the ranks of the Congress, but to those sections of Hindus in every province, who repudiate the present leadership of the Mahasabha. The hollowness of the pretensions of these leaders to speak in the name of the community was once again revealed by a significant incident that occurred only last week in the Punjab. Stung by the fulminations of the League leaders at Lucknow, the leaders of the Mahasabha in the Punjab wanted to convene a Provincial "Hindu Conference" to devise measures to present a "united front" to the Muslims. Invitations were sent out to hundreds of "representative leaders" of the community—when suddenly it began to dawn on the promoters of the Conference that it would not serve their purpose if the invitations went to people who might not fall in with the plans of the promoters. Let alone the Congress-minded leaders of the community, there are a host of others who do not follow the lead of the Mahasabha. So, the idea of convening the Conference at present has been suddenly given up and according to the Lahore newspapers "it is understood that if a Hindu conference is called at all the invitations will be extended only to those whose political views are known to be not different from the Hindu Sabha's. It will also be sought to ensure that the representatives form a homogeneous group"—which means that the conference, if at all it is held at any time, will represent not the Hindu community as such, but only those who are at present running the Mahasabha. As the views of the leaders of the Mahasabha are known sufficiently well to the world, there is hardly any use in summoning a conference to reiterate those views. Does this not show the utter futility of the efforts of the communalists, whether Hindu or Muslim, to enthuse the masses with their artificial programmes of "communal uplift"? These masses are beginning to realise more and more every day that their real welfare and prosperity lies not in waging a constant warfare with communities in whose midst their lot is cast, but in the cultivation of amity and mutual trust. They know that the "leaders" who egg them on to "fight," cannot assuage the pangs of poverty and hunger and the real salvation of both Hindus and Muslims as well as all other communities inhabiting this great country lies in all of them living together on terms of perfect fellowship and mutual forbearance, no community, whatever its numbers, deeming itself to be "superior" or seeking to enforce its will on the others. Only on the patriotic platform of the Congress can the various communities find the fulfilment of their legitimate aspirations. Dr. Moonje, we note, has made an offer to Mr. Jinnah to carry on negotiations with the Hindu Mahasabha. We do not know what response Mr. Jinnah will give to this offer. In any case the duty of the Congress is clear. The Working Committee at its recent session in Calcutta reiterated its determination to protect the interests of all communities impartially and to avail itself of a favourable opportunity to bring about an inter-communal settlement. We trust the Working Committee will not rest content with this, but, ignoring the misrepresentations of the Congress by the communalists, complete the good work that it began at Calcutta by taking a lead in resuming negotiations for an abiding inter-communal settlement.

Reforms In Kathiawar

The most formidable difficulty that confronted the Kathiawar Political Conference and the Kathiawar Economic Conference in their attempts to reform the conditions in the province was the grotesque anomaly that the small province is cut up into over two hundred petty States, each with its own separate political and economic administration. It is clear that there can be no salvation for the people unless the States are amalgamated on a large scale. But that is possible only under extraordinarily strong political pressure, coming mainly and primarily from the people, whose interests are most at stake. But economic amalgamation or co-ordination is not at all so difficult if only the Rulers exercise a little common sense and look a little beyond their noses.

That was the suggestion made to the Princes of Kathiawar by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in his illuminating presidential address at the Economic Conference held at Rajkot on Sunday. He thoroughly exposed the waste and friction involved in the maintenance of half a dozen railway boards and more Port authorities, most of them enforcing different tariff policies and generally working at cross purposes. In place of such a chaotic state of things he suggested one representative Railway Board, one Port Authority and one Central Bank for the whole of Kathiawar. We do not think that the suggestion is at all impracticable. To work out the details of the scheme suggested the Princes may well co-operate and appoint a Commission to report on the whole subject of economic and political co-ordination. If the Princes are slow to move in the matter, the initiative may well be taken by the people of Kathiawar.

SERFDOM AROUND BARDOLI

Plea For Immediate Abolition

(BY DR SUMANT MEHTA.)

If our countrymen were to be told that there are about 100,000 (one lakh) serfs in the district north and south of the river Tapti, most people would say:—How could there be so many serfs in Gujerat in the year 1937 and that, too, in the sacred district which contains and surrounds the famous Bardoli Taluka." However unpleasant it may be to believe, it is a fact all the same. I might be told that, of course, there are millions of backward people in our country, poor, ignorant and suppressed, who are exploited by their more intelligent neighbours. I do not refer to these millions. By serf I mean a person who borrows money from a master (Dhaniama) mostly for marriage expenses and who from that day to the day of his death is doomed to serve his master. The lender and the borrower do not expect that it would be repaid, and the lender sees to it that the serf is never in a position to repay the borrowed money. The serf never dreams that he would ever be free from the bondage.

Bought And Sold.

This serf can be bought and sold like property, i.e., his services can be sold. It has occasionally been argued by the masters that it never pays to keep (Haris) serfs. This is hardly believable, and it can be said with utmost confidence that the master does not keep the Hari out of charity or philanthropy. The fact that the Hari is available for work day and night in all seasons, throughout the year makes him valuable. The keeping of the serf adds to the social status of a landowners. Elsewhere in Gujarat the prestige of a farmer is estimated from the number of bullocks that he keeps. In the Bardoli Taluka the status could also be measured by the number of Haris that he keeps.

The only difference between the slave working on the sugar plantations of Jamaica before slavery was abolished and the slave called the Hari is this, that in one case the Hari offers himself for sale. In the case of the negro he was first acquired by theft and then sold like cattle.

Miserable Condition.

The life that a Hari lives is pitiable and miserable in the extreme. He and his family get very poor and meagre food. The food is so scanty that it is a wonder that any children survive. He lives in a hut which is exposed to all the inclemencies of weather, heat, cold and rain. He is perfectly unlettered and ignorant and he has never been able to imbibe the culture of the Hindu amongst whom he lives. I am not sure but I doubt very much if he is a Kaliparaj. I believe he has no religion at all. He shares with the cattle the need for food and sex and differs from the animals only in having a thirst for alcoholic drinks. I need not stress this point about ignorance, dirt and poverty. Perhaps there are backward peoples who are worse off but they are not slaves, whereas the Haris are slaves, and their children will be slaves, and they are a marketable commodity.

"Darker Than Hell."

I am not sure about their number. In the census for 1921 the number of Haris is over 50,000. In 1931 the matter is not mentioned at all. There is a large number of them in the interlacing territories of the Navasari district. The exact numbers do not matter much. Suppose there are only 10,000 serfs instead of the estimated one lakh, even then the disgrace stands, the whole country should know that the "sacred" land round about the river Tapti contains serfs in huge numbers. That is a blot, darker than hell.

But there is solid ground for hope. When it was decided to

Continued on page 8 Col 7)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

PRAGUE, Oct. 29. (By Air Mail.)

Reports from Palestine indicate continuance of a state of considerable disquiet. Much attention is devoted to the situation in the European press. This close attention is bound with three factors: the strategical significance of Palestine; a general flutter in the Arab world, especially in territories round Palestine, combining in it political ambitions of certain persons and centres and strivings in the direction of an assertion of the idea of national self-determination; and a tension between Britain and Italy. Clearly enough, the last-mentioned factor it is that at present contributes to the greatest extent to a concentration of attention in the developments relating to Palestine and their association with various other factors.

Italy's Game

Anglo-Italian tension in fact enhances the weight of the other two factors stated above. It brings to prominence the strategical value of Palestine, particularly at a time when the status relating to the Mediterranean is much in the foreground, and also casts a strong impress partly as a passive reflex and partly as an active force on the currents in the Arab world. Recent developments indicate distinctly the keen aim of Italy now to extend his influence in the Arab world. Rome has been devoting for a while much care to strengthen understanding with Yemen and recently to secure the friendship of Ibn Saud. Italian papers in reports and comments lend calculated support to the Arabs. Italian activities are not without effect upon influential groups in Irak and Syria as well. Italy's game is not actuated by an altruistic interest in Arab cause or an attachment to the idea of national self-determination of peoples. It will be seen that Italy appears as the champion of the idea of self-determination soon after the brutal deprivation of the independence of another land and has behind her sleeves aims which under conditions may have dangerous repercussion on the Arab world as well. The real nature of the Italian game is indicated by Italy's studied support to the Arabs while at the same time she carries on fortification of the Island of Pantelleria and extention of military forces in Libya. Italian calculations are centred round the ideas of developing and consolidating a new Imperium and assuming a dominant position in the Mediterranean which will be a challenge to Britain. The calculations of Rome about consolidation of a new Imperium touch Egypt very closely. A general international situation with pressure cast on Britain at more fronts enables Italy to keep a more assertive role than one would have thought likely with detached estimates of the comparative strength and resources of Italy and Britain. The Anglo-Italian tension means for Britain not only meeting the issue of armament or strengthening of striking forces, but also of facing the issue of concessions in progressive directions, if a dubious neo-imperialist game is not to assert itself. The situation in the Near East and the position in the Far East raise important issues of a very wide range. The background is also not without a direct interest in relation to India. Anglo-Italian tension thus carries a wide import, setting a difficult problem and new tasks to Britain.

The Fall Of Gijon

The fall of Gijon reported this week marks another stage in the Spanish struggle. For the insurgents it brings not only a victory but also a relief, as the occupation of Gijon enables the transfer of fairly large forces to other front. To the Spanish Government which has just changed its headquarters from Valencia to Barcelona, the position opens the prospect of an early intensification of insurgent pressure. The Spanish civil war will now be entering not only a new, but also a greatly decisive, stage. There are reports of preparations for a keener attack on Madrid by the insurgents. But an attack on Madrid will not be the determining factor in the ensuing campaign. The determining one is bound to be the more direct clash now nearer between the insurgents and Catalonia on which the Government's main strength at present depends. Though Catalonian forces and resources are held to be strong to give good resistance to the insurgents and even frustrate the latter's aims, the factor of foreign participation might again upset calculations. That participation, it is known, for a good while now has been falling well to the advantage of the insurgents, chiefly Italian and to a smaller extent German. In Italian quarters there are speculations of General Franco asserting himself in a decisive way in three months or so.

The recent advance to a settlement on the withdrawal of the foreign forces in Spain made by Italy represents more, it would seem a move to gain time, with estimates of the foreign aid staying well to the aid of the insurgents in the period immediately before. This opinion and fear find a clear reflection in the French press. In French papers and in a more clear way in the Russian ones there are references to British position failing practically to the aid of Italy's obstructionist course at the "Non-intervention Committee," with the insurgents coming to derive positive support from it. The British aim appears to be to arrive at an understanding with Germany so as to prevent Italy and Germany getting more closer without Britain having any firm hold over it and to keep a watchful attitude to the course of developments in the Far East. The issue in Spain with its wider significance is now most intimately bound with that of foreign aid. New developments in regard to this from the French side or other factors might greatly upset Italian speculations of insurgent success. Meanwhile, the fall of Gijon is suited to introduce a rigidity in Italian position that will, on one side, bring to closer test the nature of the "Rome-Berlin axis" and, on the other side, will signify now closer interest and importance in the course of Anglo-German relations or negotiations.

Attacks On Czechoslovakia

The press offensive recently opened again by Germany against Czechoslovakia brings a new attention to Central Europe. Despite the importance of the Spanish struggle, the Central European situation remains an issue demanding the closest attention, writes this week the well-known French publicist, "Pertinax." Following a small incident in the nature of a tussle between the police and members of the Sudetic German Party in Czechoslovakia at a small town a few days back the German press came out with a fierce campaign against Czechoslovakia. In press articles and comments Czechoslo

(Continued on page 9 Col 3)

Italian Propaganda Among Arabs

(From Our Own Correspondent)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PORTUGAL AS CAT'S-PAW.

It seems a pity that Portugal, which has itself suffered immensely through internecine warfare in the past few decades, should lend itself as a cat's-paw to Fascist Italy in order to prop up the failing fortunes of its protege, General Franco. A small State like it would have deemed it wisest not to get itself entangled in the embroglio of a neighbouring State and would have maintained a cautious attitude of neutrality till the end. But the military junta at present in power in Portugal would appear to have entered into an agreement with the Fascist Power to betray Republican Spain into its hands. The report that Portugal will recognize General Franco shortly need not at all be discredited, for its present military dictators have shown scant sympathy for republican ideals, in spite of the fact that the country continues to call itself a "republic."

THE VICEROY'S SILENCE.

Lord Linlithgow has once again missed a fine opportunity to clarify the position of his Government—or rather of the Government in London—in respect of the Federation. As the "Manchester Guardian" rightly remarked the other day, the Princes "have had their grievances listened to, unofficially answered and catalogued for reference," but there is no indication yet showing any form of anxiety on the part of the British Government to pay heed to the views of Indians in the British Indian provinces, who have denounced the present federal scheme as reactionary and unwanted and have announced their intention of resisting it with all their might, should it be thrust on them against their wishes. His Excellency's speech at the Maharaja of Bikaner's banquet gives not the slightest hint of the intentions of the Government regarding the British Indian grievances. Is such contemptuous silence calculated to smoothen the path before the Federation? Let Lord Linlithgow answer.

A FALSE SUGGESTION.

Any stick appears good enough to our local Anglo-Indian contemporary to use against the Indian National Congress. The striking success of the Congress candidate at Bijnor has not proved palatable to it and it, therefore, engages itself in the game of belittling its significance and misrepresenting the facts connected with it. It tells its readers that the result of the election constitutes no triumph of the Congress over the Muslim League, but is "the victory of a personality backed by Ministerial power." That the Congress Government of the United Provinces lent any official support to the Congress candidate is an utterly false suggestion, for, as the critical public of the province could see for themselves, the Government took scrupulous care not to identify themselves with one or the other of the parties. Of course, the colleagues of Mr. Hafiz Mahomed Ibrahim addressed meetings of the electors on his behalf, but they did so in their private capacities. And such a procedure is nowhere objected to in modern democracies. But our contemporary has gone further and sought to discredit the Congress by suggesting that the latter resorted to "blatant exploitation of religious ideas," which charge is further elucidated by the remark that Mr. Ibrahim's candidature was "bolstered by injunctions from Maulvis recruited for the purpose." Our contemporary must have known that the appeal to religious fanaticism is a weapon which is always abhorred by the Congress and that it is more often used by the communal-minded opponents of the Congress. What evidence is there that Congressmen had any hand in the tactics referred to by our contemporary? But, as we have said, any stick appears handy to our contemporary to wield against Congress and Congressmen.

A JUST APPEAL

The public will whole-heartedly support the appeal made to the Government of India by the East India Cotton Association for a fair reduction in the railway freight on cotton. Some relief in this form is urgently needed by the cotton grower as the prices of cotton have collapsed to an abnormally low figure on account of over-production in America. Moreover, as the Association pertinently points out, the railway rates in cotton have been stabilised at the high level which ruled in the post-war years of boom. "While the railway freight", says the Association, "has been increased by 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. over the pre-war level, the price of cotton has fallen below the pre-war level with the result that the incidence of freight has been more than doubled." It is needless to add that the reduction may operate only so long as the prices of cotton remain abnormally low, unless a general reduction of freights is found to be desirable for the development of trade.

HAFFKINE INSTITUTE.

The report of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, for the year 1936 shows commendable work done by the Institute during the year under the able direction of Lt. Col. S. S. Sokhey, I.M.S. The most notable feature of the report is the production of a plague serum twice as potent as that produced the year before. The new serum is stated to have given very encourging results in the field test at the beginning of 1936. This is of interest to the whole country as the Institute prepares plague vaccine for the whole of India. Since 1933 the Institute has been preparing cholera vaccine also and the demand for it has been steadily increasing on account not only of its proved efficacy but also of the gerater prevalence of the epidemic in many parts of the Presidency. It is a pity that medical research has failed to banish or even to control effectively this epidemic. Medical relief, however, scientific and efficacious, cannot cope with a virulent epidemic unless it is coupled with sound hygienic conditions maintained all the year round.

WITHOUT COMMENT.

"A great fillip to the Indian bred industry comes with the announcement that His Excellency the Governor has purchased Sappho . . . . With the departure of Lord Brabourne to Calcutta, it is pleasing to note that our new Governor should interest himself as an owner—and that his first purchase should be one of the indigenous breed."

—B. B. Minor.

* * *

Interviewed on arrival from England, Sir Mohamed Zafrullah expressed his inability to make any statement on the Indo-British trade talks.

We quite appreciate his "inability."

It would not be proper to do so, said Sir Zafrullah, since the talks were to be resumed shortly in India. He was not in a position to say whether further negotiations would be carried on through correspondence or whether a delegation would be invited from England. He did not know Government's programme in that respect.

Is there *anything* which the Commerce Member knows anything about? His chief assets for his job seem to be entirely negative in character.

* * *

Ninety-six pastors of Germany have published a manifesto denouncing the anti-Christian statements of Alfred Rosenberg who was recently awarded a prize by Herr Hitler for "cultural achievement."

We may now expect an increase of 96 in the population of concentration camps.

* * *

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The Aga Khan, who returned to London yesterday from a short holiday in Germany said to a gathering of Press representatives:—

"I am convinced that Germany is a firm pillar of world peace."

—Reuter.

"A firm pillar" set on the rickety foundations of Hitler's Nazi ideology?

But let us not take H. H. the Aga Khan too seriously. We must let him indulge his holiday mood.

* * *

The Aga Khan said that he thought it would help to a better understanding between the British Empire and Germany if the greatest possible number of Labour leaders could visit Germany to see her work of social reconstruction.

A suitable itinerary will, of course, be prepared for these tourists with extended halts in the concentration camps and Nazi prisons.

* * *

The Congress President's statement that arrests and searches in Beawar and Jodhpur are connected with the Federation and that he heard in Ajmer that there was a suggestion for transfer of territory from Ajmer-Merwara to Jodhpur durbar to facilitate the State's entry into Federation has caused surprise among official circles.

And we bet the surprise was in no way pleasant!

* * *

Doctor Moonje has issued a statement regarding Mr. Jinnah's demand for safeguarding Muslim rights. He says:—

"Mr. Jinnah ever criticised the Congress but had given no details of his demands which if satisfied, would be considered. If these details of his demands be communal in nature, then his business lay with the Hindu Mahasabha and not with the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha would not refuse co-operation."

We regard this as a very fair offer which Mr. Jinnah should immediately accept. And he would surely find that the Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha have many issues in common on which they can and should wholeheartedly co-operate.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLER.

President Roosevelt has given lead to the world towards Peace and Disarmament by sanctioning "a naval-building programme of record peace time proportions."

* * *

A British Peer, addressing a gathering of shool boys, said that the art of life lay in the small details so often ignored by the majority of people.

The boys, we imagine, took that as a commendation of such "small details" as stealing jam from the pantry and depending upon "cribs" for exams.

Bombay Linked By Air With Imperial Capital

TATAS TAKE ANOTHER FORWARD STEP

Biweekly Passenger And Mail Service Launched

(From the "Chronicle" representative who travelled by one of the Tatas' Air Mail 'planes on their inaugural flight from Delhi to Bombay).

Bombay came nearer Delhi by fifteen hours yesterday with the inauguration of the Tata's Air Mail Service linking the Imperial Capital with India's City Number One. Leaving the New Delhi aerodrome at 6-30 in the morning two Waco machines belonging to the Tatas' large fleet of commercial aircraft reached Bombay exactly at 2-30 p. m. after three halts of half an hour each at Gwalior, Bhopal and Indore. This shows a clear saving of about fifteen hours as compared with the time taken by the Frontier Mail, hitherto the fastest possible means of communication with Delhi.

Tribute To Tatas

Tributes were paid to the House of Tatas for their industrial and commercial enterprises by Sir Thomas Stewart who celebrated the first day of his new appointment as the first Member for the Department of Communications by inaugurating the new service at a simple ceremony at the Willingdon Aerodrome, New Delhi, early on Monday morning.

Ceremonial Functions

Ceremonial functions had also been arranged at the three intermediate aerodromes—Gwalior, Bhopal and Indore. At Gwalior His Highness the Maharaja was present himself while the rulers of Bhopal and Indore were represented at the respective ceremonies by their Ministers. Along with quite a substantial air mail, the representatives of Tata's carried with them and duly delivered special messages from His Excellency the Viceroy to the rulers of Gwalior, Bhopal and Indore and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Bombay To Delhi In 8 Hours

While the residents of New Delhi were still enjoying their sleep and the struggling town lay under a pall of mist, a small gathering of high Government officials and Press representatives was present at the Willingdon Aerodrome which had been brilliantly illuminated. Soon after six, Sir Thomas Stewart, the new member for Communications, arrived and was received by Mr. J. R. D. Tata, one of the Directors of Tata Sons Ltd., who had gone to New Delhi specially for the occasion. Apologising for the unearthly hour of the function, Mr. Tata requested Sir Thomas to inaugurate the service. He hoped that as the head of the Department of Communications, Sir Thomas would always be sympathetic towards the claims of Civil Aviation.

Tributes To Tatas

In a brief speech Sir Thomas referred to the coincidence that the birth of the new Department of Communications should coincide with the inauguration of a new air service. After paying generous tributes to the varied and useful commercial and industrial enterprises sponsored by the House of Tatas, Sir Thomas observed that with the inauguration of the Bombay-Delhi air link, it might well be claimed that they could fly the length and breadth of India. In conclusion he charged Mr. Tata with the delivery of personal messages from His Excellency the Viceroy to the rulers of the States of Gwalior, Bhopal and Indore, and to the Governor of Bombay.

The proceedings were broadcast and, it was later on found, were clearly heard by many listeners in all over India.

The 'planes left New Delhi exactly at 6-30 a.m.

Pageantry At Gwalior

Typical scenes reminiscent of feudal pageantry were witnessed at the Gwalior aerodrome when the two 'planes reached there exactly at 7-55 a.m. Mr. Tata, the pilots and the three Press representatives who travelled to Bombay in the 'planes were entertained to a sumptuous breakfast and later on the huge gathering of State Notables repaired to a decorated 'shamiana' where the message of His Excellency the Viceroy was presented to the Maharaja, and a message from the Chairman of the Tatas' was read out. The Finance Minister read out a statement on behalf of the Darbar in which tributes were paid to Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd. for inaugurating this air service and the hope was expressed that with the further development of aviation in India, Gwalior would assume increasing importance.

Leaving Gwalior at 8-15, the 'planes reached Bhopal at 10 a.m. Here, too, an imposing reception was held and the Tatas' representatives were greeted on behalf of His Highness the Nawab by Mr. Shuaib Quereishi, Minister in Attendance. After delivering the mails and the special message from the Viceroy, the 'planes took off for Indore where another colourful gathering of State dignitaries awaited them. Sir S. M. Bapna, the Prime Minister, welcomed the inauguration of the air service on behalf of his ruler

Perfect Landing At Juhu

The longest stage of the journey was from Indore to Bombay; but so well were the machines behaving, that even though formalities at Indore caused a few minutes' extra delay, Juhu was reached within the scheduled time and both the machines made a perfect landing exactly at 2-25 p.m. Among the large gathering present at the aerodrome were His Excellency Sir Roger and Lady Lumley, members of the Bombay Cabinet, Chaudhry Sir Mohammad Zafzullah, Doctor Moses, the Mayor and others.

Speaking on behalf of the Tata Sons Ltd., Sir Nowrojee Saklatwalla thanked Sir Thomas Stewart, the member for Communications, for the tributes he had paid to the House of Tatas' at the inauguration ceremony at New Delhi.

H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor, made a short speech complimenting the Tatas' on the successful initiation of their enterprise and welcomed the new air link which brought Bombay so near the Capital of India.

Far-sighted Philatelists

The 'planes brought to Bombay several bags of air mail from Delhi which were duly handed over to the Postal authorities. Most of, it is believed, comprises of letters written by far-sighted philatelists anxious to secure "first flight" defacing marks on the covers. In a few years they expect, these will be counted among the rare species of stamps. One such enthusiast has sent no less than one hundred envelopes to a friend of his in Bombay with the direction that they should all be duly returned to him.

The Service is being started on a bi-weekly basis for carrying of passengers and mails between Bombay and Delhi for six months of the year, namely, November to May. It is hoped later it will be possible to increase the frequency of Service and operate throughout the year.

DELHI-BOMBAY 'PLANES AT INDORE

Reception By Dewan Saheb

INDORE, Nov. 8.

The newly inaugurated Delhi-Bombay air service 'planes landed at the Indore aerodrome at 11-18 a.m. One of the 'planes was piloted by Mr. J. R. D. Tata and the other by Mr. N. Vincent.

Mr. Fitz, the Resident, Central India States, the Prime Minister of Indore and other officials and prominent citizens were present to welcome the 'planes which made a perfect landing.

Mr. Tata presented Sir S. M. Bapna, Prime Minister messages from the Viceroy and the Chairman of Tata's and handed over the mail bag to Mr. Madhok, Superintendent Post Offices, Malwa, who in turn gave it to the Hon'ble Mr. Fitz, the Resident who opened it.

Sir S. M. Bapna made a short speech emphasising the great potentialities of the air service and thanking the Viceroy for the message to the Gwalior, Bhopal and India Government for cooperation in the air service scheme. He congratulated the Tatas on their enterprise. After refreshments both the 'planes took off at 11-50.

The Indore Aerodrome has a large landing ground and two hangers. The aerodrome was built at a cost of about Rs. 3 lakhs. —A. P.

When Money Comes Democracy Vanishes

Eden Justifies Govt. Policy In Spain On Ground Of Many Millions Of Br. Capital

LONDON, Nov. 8.

When the sinking of "Jean Weems" was raised in the House of Commons, Mr. Eden stated that the aircraft concerned belonged to the insurgent forces. The Salamanca authorities had undertaken to express an official regret and to order their forces to take all possible precautions against further incidents of this nature. Regarding the liability for compensation, the authorities had also agreed, if necessary to submit the case to arbitration and to abide by the results.

The proposed appointment of agents was brought up again before the House of Commons this afternoon when Mr. Eden explained the proposals announced by Mr. Chamberlain. Negotiations for this arrangement had been conditional on the settlement of the questions concerning the seized British ships and cargoes. This satisfaction had been accorded.

Mr. Eden referred to the many millions of British capital invested in the extensive territories occupied by General Franco. The British Government had been at a greater disadvantage than any other Power in protecting their interests in Spain and it was necessary to establish a machinery to end this state of affairs.

At the conclusion of Mr. Eden's statement and supplementary questions, it was arranged to debate on the subject at 8 p.m. to-day.—Reuter's Special.

BENGAL GOVT.'s TERMS TO MAHATMA

(Continued from page 1)

the Government and according to information available to them, are still wedded to the principle of violence. Three prisoners, it is stated, in the document, make no secret of this fact. The document also will draw Mahatma Gandhi's attention to the peculiar position of Bengal. A general declaration that they had given up violence would not satisfy the Government and justify their embarking on a wholesale release of political prisoners and detenus.

WHAT GOVT. WANTS.

If, however, Mahatma Gandhi is prepared to give a personal guarantee of good conduct on behalf of those still, either in jail or detention camps, Government will have no objection to releasing them. It is doubted whether Mahatma Gandhi will give such a sweeping and all-embracing undertaking. His point of view has always been, and is still, that these youths were actuated, misguidedly, of course, by patriotic motives and in view of the changed circumstances and atmosphere in the country, they should be given a chance to correct themselves and they should be released forthwith. That is the reason why he had addressed a general appeal to those who believed in the cult of violence, to abjure it and the response had been very encouraging. This fact justified a change in the attitude of the Government and a general clemency.—A. P.

On Eve Of War?

Blum Points To London And Moscow

PARIS, Nov. 8.

The essential element for peace at the moment lies in State relations between Moscow and London, declared M. Blum at a meeting of the Socialist National Council.

He added, "We have almost arrived at the situation of 1914 when it was the business of France to bring England and Tsarist Russia together."—Reuter.

ANTI-SOVIET PACT UNMASKED

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The press, both of right and left wing sympathies, dubs the new Italo-Jap.-German alliance against communism as a mask.

The "Action Francaise," for example, writes "let us protect ourselves as from plague from the belief that Herr Hitler and his allies are enemies of Moscow.

Herr Hitler is bound to Moscow by economic and geographical ties consecrated in the treaty of Rapallo which has not been abrogated.—Reuter's Special.

INTERNATIONAL WRESTLING

Poppy Day Benefit Programme To-day: Monday's Results

The wrestling-fans that assembled to witness the International Wrestling Tourney were disappointed in missing the fights of their favourites Harbang Singh, Nizam Pahelwan and Hanuman, who were announced to fight but were not in a fit condition to do so on Monday night.

The best fight of the night was between Goldstein (Palestine) and Santa Singh. The bout ended in a draw. The opening fight was between Stanciu (Albania) and Korochenko (Czechoslovakia).

CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN.

The Czech was rather rough in his ways and was declared winner in the third round, when he threw overboard his opponent who at the end of counting could not resume. It was a catch-as-catch-can fight.

The other match that was decided was between Rahim Bux and Kartar Singh. The latter showed decidedly better tactics and was the victim of a strangle hold in the second round. Objectionable tactics like pulling the hair and squeezing the gullet formed a part of the bag of tricks of Rahim and the latter decided the issue. Kartar Singh was declared winner.

The third match was between Jwala Singh and Riza Bey (Turkey). It was an enjoyable and neat fight in good cheer though the latter was superior in strength and weight. It was a drawn contest.

AFTER INTERVAL.

After the interval the Palestenian Goldstein was cheered when he entered the ring to meet Santa Singh. Several tricks were applied by both, like the scissors and Double Nelson. The latter trick was applied by both and it was marvellous to watch each get out ultimately.

Towards the end of the fight Goldstein displayed his marvellous muscle control.

It was the cleanest fight of the night and ended in a draw.

Last of all came "King Kong," Emil Tzayea of Hungary against Sardar Khan Pathan in the absence of Harbans Singh. The fight afforded comic relief, towards the close each of the contestants aping each other. King Kong had a fall outside the ring in the first round and in the last round he pinned the umpire as well as his contestant to the post.

Sirdar Khan, who was to fight Nizam fought with Tzayea-King Kong in the absence of Harbans Singh started. Thus one fight of the six announced had to be dropped.

IN AID OF "POPPY DAY" FUND.

Thursday's "Poppy Day" benefit show fix times are the following (Poppy Day Fund programme):

J. Golstein (Palestine) vs Reza Bey (Turkey).

Harban Singh (India) v. E Korochenko (Czechoslovakia).

Wong Bong Cheung (China) v. Santa Singh (India).

A. Bellegard (Germany) v. Sardar Khan (India).

Emil Tzayea (Hungary) v. C. Stanciu (Albania).

Besides there will be "amazing superman" feats of strength displayed by Arnold Wobber and L. Korochenko offering Rs. 1,000 to anyone, who can duplicate their feature feats.

The special programme will be under the patronage of H. E. R. Lumley the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley.

Belgian Cabinet Personnel?

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8.

It is believed that M. Spaak will be able to form a cabinet to-day comprised of six Catholics, six Socialists, three Liberals and one Independent.

M. P. Hymans will probably be the Foreign Minister and M. Henri De Man the Finance Minister.—Reuter.

LIBERAL LEADER'S 'NO'

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8.

M. Hymans, leader of the Liberal Party has refused Dr. Spaak's request to enter the Cabinet.—Reuter.

GERMAN NANGA PARBAT EXPEDITION

BERLIN, Nov. 8.

A memorial service for the victims of the German Nanga Parbat Expedition was held this morning. Doctor Luft warmly praised the local British official, Lieutenant Smart, for helping the expedition.

It is expected that Herr Hitler will bestow the order of the German Eagle on Lieutenant Smart.—Reuter.

SIR JOHN MAFFEY'S DAUGHTER DEAD

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The death has occurred of Diana, Daughter of Sir John Maffey.—Reuter.

Hunger-striking Lady's Precarious Condition

(From A Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, Nov. 5.

Information received in the office of the States Peoples Association Beawar shows that the condition of the old Brahmin Lady who has been on hunger-strike as a protest against the alleged ill-treatment is precarious. It seems that even the long hunger-strike of the lady has not yet attracted the attention of the Jodhpur Durbar who has been approached by the people of Asardai Village through a petition on the subject. To-day is 15th day of her hunger strike.

HAMMOND TO LEAD NEXT YEAR?

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Hammond will play amateur for Gloucestershire next season. Hammond has been made a Director of a London Tyre Company.

He announced, 'I am relinquishing professional cricket because I am 34 and most consider the future

Gloucestershire has released Hammond from his professional contract, expiring in 1939. It is considered likely that Hammond will be seriously considered as England's Captain against Australians next year.—Reuter's Special.

Scottish Soccer Team To Meet Ireland

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Following is Scottish Soccer team against Ireland to be played on November 10.

Dawson, Anderson, Cummings, Mckenzie (Brentford) Simpson, Hastings (Sunderland), Delaney, Walker, Smith, McPhail and Reid (Brentford).—Reuter.

S. Australia Beats New Zealand

ADELAIDE, Nov. 8.

In the match between South Australia and New Zealand, South Australia won by ten wickets.

SCORES.

New Zealand 151 (Ward 4 for 59) and 186 (Ward 7 for 62).

South Australia 331 (Badcock 114, Bradman 11) and 7 for no loss.—Reuter.

Malcolm Cycling Club

"Owing to the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association holding one of its competitive events on 21st November the three races to be organized by the Malcom Cycling Club have been postponed to 28th November. There is to be a 15-mile-cycle run for men, a 2-mile-cycle run for women and a 1-mile-cycle run for men over 40 years of age. The starting and the finishing places are opposite the Esplanade Bandstand."

"Japanese Troops Heavily Punished"

CHIANG ON CHINA'S THREE MONTHS' RECORD

"Temporary Gains And Reverses Will Not Affect Final Outcome"

LONDON: November 7.

General Chiang Kai Shek replying to a question said that, if direct Sino-Japanese negotiations should be proposed by the Brussel's Conference, it would only increase China's difficulties, be entirely contrary to the spirit of the Conference and merely provide Japan with another opportunity to press for terms unacceptable to China and to the signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty.

Any terms reached directly between China and Japan in the absence of effective guarantees would be in danger of violation by Japan at any moment. He was firmly convinced that the forces of righteousness and justice once set in motion could not fail to achieve the desired goals. He believed that the Conference could accomplish worthy results.

The reports of mediatory efforts outside the Conference were absolutely groundless.

China's position was based on unswerving adherence to the Nine-Power and other International treaties. She was co-operating whole-heartedly in the collective effort now being made to compose the Far Eastern situation and the reports of alleged independent action were obviously malicious.—

General Chiang Kai Shek said that the plan of China's resistance was to preserve her own fighting power and at the same time to exhaust the enemy. The temporary gains and reverses would not affect the final outcome as long as China's capability of resistance remained intact.

The fighting in the past three months had already shown that the initial success for the Chinese plan and initiative at Shanghai still rested with the Chinese. The losses of the Japanese were probably the heaviest since the Russo-Japanese war.

In Shansi, the Chinese troops heavily punished the Japanese forces for two months. The Japanese certainly paid a heavy price for the stretch of territory that was restricted to the neighbourhood of the railway lines.

A further advance by the Japanese into the interior of China would certainly be beset with greater difficulties which would operate in China's favour. He was convinced that ultimate victory belonged to China.—Reuter.

TAIYUANFU OCCUPIED

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8.

According to the Japanese Taiyuanfu is occupied.—Reuter.

Chinese Are Doubtful Of German's Neutrality

BERLIN, Nov. 8.

No further advance is expected at present in the negotiations with a view to German mediation in the Far East war unless China decides definitely to reject Japan's terms.

German political quarters are optimistic but on the contrary the Japanese terms are understood to be drastic and the Chinese are doubtful of Germany's impartiality, especially in view of the Italo-German-Japanese pact.—Reuter.

GERMAN MEDIATION IN CHINA

No Request Made From London Or Brussels

LONDON, Nov. 7.

British quarters have no evidence to confirm the questions of impending mediation by Germany in the Far Eastern conflict and certainly no request to take such step has been addressed to Germany from London or from the Brussels Conference.

TRAIN BOMBED BY JAPANESE 'PLANES

Over 200 Killed And Wounded

NANKING, Nov. 8.

Over 200 were killed and wounded when the southbound Express travelling between Tientsin and Nanking was bombed by six Japanese 'planes near Hsu-Chow-Fu according to a report received by the Ministry for Railways. Seven out of ten coaches were destroyed.—Reuter.

FURIOUS FIGHTING ON WESTERN FRONT

SHANGHAI Nov. 8.

The thunder of artillery echoing through Shanghai testifies to the furious fighting on the western front, probably marking one of the last battles for Shanghai.

The battle began at dawn when the Japanese Infantry supported by Aircraft and Artillery started to drive wedges still further into Chinese lines around Suchow Creek.

The Chinese infantry was pounded by the cruel artillery fire and sometimes the Chinese withdrew a short distance only to return when the barrage ended.—Reuter.

DANZIG NAZIS GIVE AMNESTY

To Offenders Prior To Oct. 1, Sequel To Strong Party Position

DANZIG, Nov. 8.

The Diet to-day is ordering an amnesty of all convicted of offences against the Nazi regime before October 1. The amnesty is in the nature of a grand gesture on the part of the National Socialists, following their obtaining more than two-thirds majority in the Diet, thus giving them a control of the Free City.—Reuter.

D. S. O. For Frontier Gallantry

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The King, at Buckingham Palace, conferred D. S. O. on Major A. Paton for gallantry in the North-West Frontier.—Reuter.

SANTHALS WANTS RIGHT TO CUT TIMBER

Military Requisitioned To Cope With Emergency

PATNA, Nov. 8.

Enquiries in official quarters confirm the report from Giridih that Santhals assembled in large numbers to assert their right to cut timber in the Palganj forest, which has been bought recently by certain Punjabis. Military have been requisitioned to cope with any emergency. The situation is at present better due to the intervention of local leaders.—A. P.

QUAKE SHOCKS AT PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR CITY, Nov. 8.

Peshawar experienced earthquake tremors last night at 12-30. So far no damage is reported.—A. P.

U. P. Kisan Conference

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

The United Provinces Kisan Conference will be held on December 17 and 18.

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon will be approached with a request to preside over the Conference.—United Press

INDIA AT BRUSSELS

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, one of the Lord Zetland's advisers represents India at the Brussels Conference.—Reuter.

FATE OF BRITISH MISSIONARIES

PEIPING, Nov. 8.

The fate of the British missionaries at Taiyuanfu is hitherto unknown, but it is presumed that they took advantage of the Japanese warning and left the city before the attack had begun.

The Chinese contested every inch of the Japanese advance on Taiyuanfu, exploding mines in the path of the Japanese troops and maintaining a ceaseless fire with trench mortars and machine-guns.—Reuter.

Boycott Of Zanzibar Cloves

Warning Against Shipments To India

SHOPS OF DEALERS IN CITY TO BE PICKETED

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the Cloves Boycott Committee has issued the following statement:—

During the last few weeks we have been getting cablegrams and air-mail invoices from the Indian National Association of Zanzibar drawing our attention to several shipments of Zanzibar cloves, which are consigned to traders in Bombay and elsewhere. There is a growing suspicion among the Indian clove dealers in Zanzibar that under the guise of transhipment to foreign ports, attempts are being surreptitiously made to import this boycotted commodity into this country. Of course, the Cloves Boycott Committee has kept a vigilant eye on all these consignments and the Committee is constantly in touch with the dealers to whom these shipments are consigned. However, the Committee feels that a time has come to sound a note of warning both the dealers as well as to the consumers of foreign cloves.

The attitude of the Indian National Congress on this question is very clear and emphatic. When the Cloves Boycott Committee was formed some weeks back in the City of Bombay, it was thought advisable, as the first step towards helping our Indian brethren in Zanzibar, to stop the import of cloves from any foreign country into India. The resolution passed by this Committee clearly lays down that "The Committee is appointed to take all necessary measures in furtherance of the Congress decision to help Zanzibar Indians to stop the import of cloves from any foreign country into India and to organise the boycott of cloves in the country." It was then thought that an embargo on the import of cloves would meet the requirements of the situation and if such embargo was effectively maintained there would not be any occasion to call for a boycott of the commodity which was imported into this country before the operation of the embargo. This precaution was taken to enable the dealers to dispose of the stuff they had already imported.

The resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee at its meeting in Calcutta goes a step further in so far as it calls upon the people "to refrain from the use of cloves until the new decrees are rescinded by the Zanzibar Government." Effective implementing of this resolution will naturally involve the boycott of the commodity as a whole, whether already in stock or imported after the declaration of the embargo. We have not so far declared in the City the general boycott of cloves in the hope that the clove dealers would speedily dispose of the stock they have got in their possession and refrain from importing any new stuff. The situation, however, seems to be developing in the wrong direction. We once again earnestly appeal to the clove dealers in this City not to have anything to do with foreign cloves until the new decrees are rescinded by the Zanzibar Government. Even the transhipment of this commodity to foreign ports by Indian dealers would be regarded as objectionable since such an attempt may lead to boot-legging

One more case has been reported to us from Zanzibar that a Bombay dealer has negotiated shipment of cloves to Java. Such an attempt also is calculated to harm the interests of Zanzibar Indians. The Indian dealers must also refrain from providing a market to this boycotted stuff in places other than India. For the embargo to be effective, we must do every endeavour in our power to see that Zanzibar clove does not get a market.

In the end we have to give a friendly warning and a notice to the clove dealers in this City. If in spite of the efforts which this Committee and the Indian National Association of Zanzibar and several other interested friends have been making to prevent the import of any foreign cloves, either Zanzibar or Madagasker, into the port of Bombay, it is found that this boycotted commodity has got into the market, the only course then left open to Congress will be to put its machinery into operation and to call for a thorough-going boycott of cloves, even including, in the last resort, picketting of shops where wholesale dealings in cloves are carried on.

We earnestly hope that the clove dealers in the City will cooperate with us in our attempts and not force our hands to take extreme measures.

Indian Medicos And Foreign Degrees

The question of recognizing the foreign medical qualifications of repute, held by Indian Nationals, in the absence of reciprocity, was considered at a meeting of the Bombay Medical Council, held on Monday with Major-General H. C. Buckley, President, in the chair.

Plea For Five Years' Delay

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta speaking on the original resolution of the Medical Council of India on the subject, expressed the view that if this restriction were to be brought into operation immediately, it would cause great hardship to the Indian students. In the case of the Indian Nationals some latitude must be shown. He suggested that the restriction should come into operation after 5 years from now, that is, from 1942 onwards, in case the Universities of foreign countries did not recognize the degrees of the Indian Universities.

In Portuguese Possession

A similar question relating to the hardships of medical practitioners in Portuguese possessions in India, who were registered with the Bombay Medical Council, was referred to the Executive Committee for further consideration.

Do Away With Endorsement

It was resolved that the President of the Council should communicate with the Minister for Public Health, with a view to obtain the cancellation of the Rule that a medical certificate issued by a Registered Practitioner to a Government servant should be endorsed by an officer not below the rank of Civil Surgeon.

Bombay Port Trust

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 8th November 1937, tenders of the aggregate value of Rs. 1.69 lakhs for the supply of miscellaneous stores during 1938 were accepted. Of this amount Rs. 1,12,903 represents the cost of Indian material and Rs. 12,360 imported material manufactured in India, while the balance of Rs. 44.292 is for imported material.

The contract for the supply of 500 tons furnace oil during 1938 was placed with the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd.

Tenders were also accepted of the aggregate value of Rs. 63,800 for the balance of the electrical equipment required for completing the electrification of the hydraulic pumping plant in the Docks.

The Trustees decided that the Imperial Bank of India be placed on the approved list of Banks for the purposes of exchange business.

A 5-year lease of about 1,105 square yards of land, at present let on monthly tenancy, on the Frere Reclamation, was granted to Mr. B. P. Kothari for a Saw Mill. A 3-year lease of the East half of Godown, No. 166, Sassoon Dock, was granted to the existing monthly tenant.

PRIZE OF RS. 1,000

Ram Singh Babar Akali Wanted

HOSHIARPUR, Nov. 7.

The Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur, has offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the arrest or information leading to the arrest of Ram Singh Babar Akali, a proclaimed offender who is wanted in some dacoity-murder cases.

It may be recalled that recently Ram Singh had an encounter with the Police in Gharshanker Tehsil in which a police informer was shot dead.—United Press.

Muslim League Must Go

If You Want Independence Join Congress, Urges A. Bukhari

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

"We cannot join the Muslim League, but we want to crush it because instead of taking us towards Independence it is bringing us towards slavery," declared Maulvi Mazharali Azhar, M. L. A., the Ahrar leader, addressing a huge meeting of Muslims here yesterday.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Majlis-i-Ahrar in connection with the Palestine question. It was addressed among others by Chaudhri Afzal Haq Sheikh Hassamuddin, Sayed Attaullahshah Bukhari and Maulvi Mazharali Azhar.

FIGHT REACTIONARIES.

Maulvi Mazharali added that it was urged in certain Muslim quarters that Muslims should unite in order to fight Hindus, but he would advise them that they should unite in order to fight against reactionaries.

Sayed Attaullahshah Bukhari said that there were two parties in the country one of which was capitalists, which consisted of the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha and the other party consisted of the Congress, the Ahrar, Jamiatululema-i-Hind and Khudai Khidmatgars (Red Shirts). He appealed to the Muslims to join the latter party, if they wanted Independence.—A. P.

TURN OF TIDE FOR CONGRESS

Bijnor Portends Victory For Nationalism, Says Subhas

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

In the course of a statement to the "United Press" about the implications of Congress success in the Bijnor by-election Mr. Subhas Bose said:—

"The by-election at Bijnor in which Mr. Hafiz Ibrahim came out successful with a glorious majority has an All-India significance. At Bijnor forces of communalism and nationalism came to grips and the latter won hands down. I believe Bijnor marks a turning of the tide in our public affairs. I have no doubt that in the near future all progressive forces in the land will rally round the banner of the Indian National Congress despite all misleading propaganda that may be carried on by anti-Congress organisations.

NEW AWAKENING.

"Even in Bengal which has, unfortunately, been saddled with a reactionary and communally-minded Ministry I can perceive a new awakening among the public at large belonging to all religious denominations. The decision of the All-India Shia Conference calling upon the Muslims to join the Indian National Congress and the bold and inspiring lead given by the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad in the same direction are indications as to which way the wind is blowing. From talks I have had with the Bengal Muslim friends since my return from Dalhousie and from my own observations, I feel confident that those sections of the Bengali community, who have uptil now held aloof from the Congress will be drawn irresistibly towards its fold in the near future.

"The economic programme to which the Congress has committed itself will cut across all communal divisions and once for all unite all sections of the Indian community under the slogan of bread and freedom."—United Press.

RECORD CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP

U. P. Tops With Nine Lakhs

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

Enquiries made at the A. I. C. C. Office reveal that the total number of Congress members for all provinces of the country for the current year is expected to be between 25,00,000 and 30,00,000. This will be the largest number in the history of the Congress.

United Provinces' contribution is the highest, being 9,00,000.—United Press.

Tamil Nadu Greetings To Bijnor Electors

MADRAS, Nov. 8

The Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee met this afternoon and considered the report of the Local Bodies Sub-Committee appointed by the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee to enquire into the allegations against certain members of the City Congress Municipal Party.

The Committee is expected to issue a statement to-morrow on the subject.

GREETING TO BIJNOR ELECTORS.

The Committee congratulated the electors of Bijnor constituency for vindicating their faith in nationalism as against communalism by returning Mr. Mahomed Hafiz Ibrahim, the U. P. Minister by a triumphant majority. The Committee expressed the hope that the victory would strengthen Hindu-Muslim unity.

The Committee also resolved to celebrate a Hindi Day, a Moratorium and Debt Relief Day and an Anti-Federation Day on dates, which would be announced later. —A.P.

Acharya Narendra Deo, member of the Congress Working Committee is suffering from an attack of Asthma since his return from Calcutta after attending the Congress meetings there. He is staying in the residence of Sri Prakasha, M.L.A., at Benares.

The Governor of Sind paid a visit to the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition at Karachi on Monday evening and evinced keen interest in the country-made articles.

AHMEDABAD STRIKE

Workers Resume In Four Mills; But New Commercial Operatives Down Tools

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 8

The strike of operatives in the four mills has now ended. The Sarangpur Cotton and City Mills gave slight increase in wages. While the Agent of the Arun Mill has agreed to redress the workers' grievances in consultation with the Labour Association. The Manekchawk Mill has employed new men.

Operatives of the New Commercial Mill downed tools to-day demanding an increase of wages.—A.P.

More Strikes In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 8

960 operatives of the Arun Mills have gone on strike yesterday as a protest against alleged imposition of heavy fines, reduction in wages. Workers of the New Commercial and one other Mill have followed suit. Workers of the Manekchock Mills No. 2 are already on strike for the last four days and the strike fever is spreading to other mills.—United Press.

Madras Mayoral Election

MADRAS, Nov. 8

Thirty-four members of the Municipal Party of the Madras Corporation met this evening at the Congress House and elected Mr. J. Sivashunmugam (Congress) for the Mayoralty of the Madras Corporation, it being the turn this year of a councillor belonging to the Depressed Classes, according to a convention established for the Mayoral honour. The election takes place to-morrow evening.

Dr. U. Krishna Rao, son of Dr. U. Ramarao (President of the Madras Legislative Council) has been unanimously selected as the Deputy Mayor.—A.P.

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD AT PATNA

No Defect In His Lungs

PATNA, Nov. 8.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, accompanied Messrs. Mathura Prasad and Chakradhar Saran, arrived here from Calcutta last night after undergoing examination of heart and lungs at the hands of Doctors Bidhan Chandra Roy, P. Ganguli, P. Mukherjee and others.

The doctors were of the opinion that there was no defect in his lungs and advised him to take complete rest for some time to come. Babu Rajendra Prasad is staying at the Sadakat Ashram. He looks very weak. Interviews and other public engagements have been rigorously restricted. He may stay on here till he leaves for Cawnpore to attend the Labour Enquiry Committee which comes off on November 17 and subsequent dates.—United Press.

Walk-out In Kathiawar Conference

Federation Denounced

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 8.

The Kathiawar Political Conference met in open session last night Darbar Gopaldas presiding.

A resolution against Federation was passed unanimously.

The Youth League amendment suggesting that only that constitution should be accepted which is framed by a Constituent Assembly convened after seizure of political power, being thrown out.

Another important resolution for protection of fundamental rights and Civil liberties within Kathiawar States was passed, after a tough fight with Youth League amendment advising people to protest and to resist if necessary all efforts at suppression of peoples' fundamental rights and civil liberties by the Ruling Chiefs. The amendment also suggested a clear cut policy of supporting such popular protest and resistance to be adopted by the Conference. The amendment was lost by 456 against 305 votes.

WALK-OUT

The Subject Committee re-election for Rajkot was held late after midnight. Alleging that this election was being conducted unconstitutionally, about 100 Youth Leaguers and Radical elements declared a walk-out and marched to the residence of the president and submitted their protest at 3 p.m. in this morning. The objection was ruled out.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel delivered a lengthy speech. He thoroughly criticised. The Youth Leaguers and Radicals and remind them of the self-imposed limitations of the Conference.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

The Subjects Committee met this morning and adopted various resolutions including a draft constitution. Heated discussion ranged around Mr. Chudgar's amendment suggesting a lengthy Proclamation of Fundamental Rights and Demands of People and declaring the Ruling Chief as the accused before the people. The amendment at first was accepted by Messrs. Dhebar and Balvantrai Mehta, but later they changed their attitude after Sardar Patel's speech against the amendment.

The amendment was passed amidst loud cheers.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

RAJKOT, Nov. 8.

The second day's session of the Kathiawad Rajkiya Parisad began yesterday at 8 p. m. with an audience of about 4,000.

Resolutions put from the chair regarding the services rendered by late Manilal Kothari and Manishanker Trivedi to Indian States subjects were passed unanimously. Another resolution of condolence on the death of Vithalbai Patel, Abbas Tayabji and Harilal Parekh was also passed.

A resolution which Mr. Chudgar moved to the effect that a Federation formed without caring for the interests of the Indian States' subjects should not be accepted was passed unanimously.

By a resolution Mr. Manubhai Pancholi urged direct action against States who attacked the liberty of such and Press.

Mr. Ismail Hirani of the local Yuvak Sangha moved an amendment which was defeated and the original resolution was passed.

SARDAR PATEL'S ADVICE

Sardar Vallabhbhai delivered a thought-provoking address for one hour stating that there was no atmosphere for Satyagrah in Kathiawar.

He advised the workers to put aside all internal quarrels. He pointed out that the Conference would be broken up if they exceeded the limitations in Kathiawar.

Then the work of electing representatives of Rajkot for the Conference was taken in hand.

Yesterday the Resident paid a visit to Art Exhibition.

Sardar Patel For Ahmedabad

RAJKOT, Nov. 8.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is leaving for Ahmedabad by Mail.

Lathi Charge On Diwali Day?

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 8

A mild sensation has been caused here on receipt of reports of Police lathi charges at Broach and Dakora in Gujerat during the Diwali holidays.

A Press report from Broach states that young folks were having their usual fire works festival during the Diwali season in Lallubhai's Chakla and attracting a large number of passer-by to watch the fun. But on November 3 the Police is reported to have suddenly swooped down on the festival crowd numbering about 100 to 200 people and incensed at the explosion of crackers amidst their ranks made a lathi charge on holiday makers and dispersed them in all directions.

Similar news reach here from Dakore (Kaira District) when the boys were as usual firing crackers in the central market square during the holidays. Here again the police force is reported to have suddenly appeared on the scene besieged all the avenues to the square on all sides and made a lathi charge. Some boys were hurt and the town public were enraged at this conduct of the Police.

SERFDOM AROUND BARDOLI

(Continued from page 6)

hold the Congress in the Bardoli Taluka Gandhiji wrote that the Taluka (I) must spin, (2) remove untouchability and (3) should wean people from the habit of drinking alcohol. Is it too much to expect that Gandhiji would add this (fourth) as the fundamental test of self-purification and say that by the 31st of December 1937 there shall not remain in the Surat district one single serf?

It Must Go At Once.

We can anticipate all the arguments of the masters. We have heard them a thousand times in Great Britain and America. When slavery was abolished the heavens did not fall.

We talk about introducing prohibition; we valued the moral benefit and sacrificed the economic gain. We must be prepared to do the same for abolition of slavery. Abolish serfdom because it is a thousand times more humiliating to our national regulation than the trade in drink. The serfdom must go, it must go immediately.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

THE SEDUCTION

"The day after my return to Lille", continued the executioner, "my brother managed to escape I was accused of having helped him, and condemned to imprisonment in his place.

My poor brother knew nothing of this sentence. He had rejoined this woman, and they had fled to Berry, where he had obtained a little curacy. This woman passed for his sister.

The Lord of the estate on which the chapel was situated, saw this pretended sister, and became so enamoured of her that he proposed to marry her, and enticed her away from the one she had ruined. She married the man she was later to ruin, and became the Comtesse de la Fere."

All eyes were turned upon Athos, whose name that really was. With a glance he acknowledged the truth of the executioner's statement.

THE SENTENCE

"Mad, desperate, robbed of all honour and happiness, my poor brother returned to Lille. When he heard of the sentence which had condemned me in his place, he surrendered himself, and hanged himself in his cell the same evening."

"That is the crime of which I accuse her", concluded the executioner. "And that is why she is branded."

"D'Artagnan", said Athos. "What penalty do you demand of this woman?"

"The punishment of death", answered D'Artagnan.

"Lord Winter", continued Athos, "What penalty do you demand of this woman?"

"Death", answered Lord Winter.

"Porthos and Aramis, you are the judges, what sentence do you pronounce on this woman guilty of so much?"

"The punishment of death", answered the musketeers in a hollow voice.

Milady uttered a frightful scream, and dragged herself on her knees towards her judges.

ENJOY A SQUARE MEAL WITHOUT SUFFERING FOR IT

Extra indulgence in highly-seasoned food—second helping of your favourite dish—a hearty meal after fasting or when you are tired—all these can be yours without suffering for them afterwards. It is not that the Golden Age has just arrived—it has been here for nearly 50 years, as many a hearty eater knows.

The secret is to temper good living with proper care for the digestive system, including the regular use of Andrews Liver Salt. The special stimulating effect of Andrews on the liver is one of its principal virtues, since it promotes a healthy flow of bile, increasing the digestive faculty, particularly of fats.

Andrews also corrects acidity of the stomach without causing undue alkalinity, and the tiny bubbles of carbon dioxide which it forms soothe the stomach and bowel. Finally, in the intestines where waste matter accumulates, Andrews Liver Salt, by a natural law known as *osmosis*, induces a temporary increase in the water content making elimination gentle and thorough.

Because Andrews does not irritate the bowel linings it is a perfectly safe laxative and is not habit forming. It can be given to children free'—they like its pleasant flavour—and it has the endorsement of the medical profession. All Chemists and Stores stock Andrews Liver Salt, the largest selling effervescing salt in the world.

Fields and Factories

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE

The Bihar Ministry has already accepted a resolution for the separation of judicial and executive functions moved in the Legislative Assembly and, it would appear, is about to issue executive orders for carrying out the reform in one or two districts without a change in the existing law. It is expected that by a rearrangement of duties it would be possible to give effect to the reform without any additional expenditure. The Patna correcpondent of the "Hindustan Times" says:

The appellate and revisional powers exercised by the Magistracy, in many cases discretionary and concurrent with higher courts, would cease to be exercised by the executive who would be glad to be relieved of their burden. The Subordinate Judges would be empowered to hear appeals that are at present decided by Magistrates. The Munsifs and Subordinate Judges would be relieved of the execution of rent decrees and this work will be transferred to the jurisdiction of Deputy Magistrates. The executive officers will have enough in hand of revenue work and other new duties that will devolve upon them and keep them engaged for years, in consequence of the changes that will follow the amendment of the Bihar Tenancy Act. If necessary, the recruitment to the executive service will be stopped for a few years. The sponsors of the scheme are very sanguine about it, and if their hopes are realised, Bihar will give a lead to other provinces in the matter of separation of executive and judicial functions.

BETTER MARKETING FOR ORISSA ARTICLES

CUTTACK, Nov. 7.

The Hon'ble Mr. Biswanath Das, Chief Minister of Orissa, called a conference yesterday morning to discuss the ways and means for stopping import of materials to Orissa from other Provinces and to provide for better marketing of articles of Orissa.—United Press.

AGRAWAL MAHASABHA POSTPONED.

AZAMGARH, (By Mail.)

The Propaganda Secretary writes.

The 18th Session of the All-India Agrawal Mahasabha, which was to be held at Azamgarh (U. P.) on November 13 and 14, has been postponed for December 24, 25 and 26.

SEVA DAL CAMP AT MARWAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMALNER, Nov. 7.

A flag salutation ceremony performed by Raosaheb Patwardhan of Nagar at Marwad, where a Seva Dal Camp has been started on the 7th morning. Mr. Ranade, Seva Dal Secretary, Mr. Bhogle, the prominent workers of Amalner, Messrs Bramhe Chitale and Pusalkar pleaders from Amalner and over two hundred villagers and local Congress workers were present. Thirty-five volunteers including ten boys who are under eighteen have been enlisted.

Mr. Patwardhan brought to notice the significance of 7th Nov. the Russian Revolution in the history of the world.

Mr. Patwardhan will deliver a public lecture in the evening at Amalner and in the night again at the village Marwad.

The Seva Dal Camp instruction has been entrusted to Mr. Madhukar Sonalkar of Jalgaon.

DIRECTOR BUTLER'S VISIT TO INDIA

Generalisation Of Reduction Of Hours

NEW DELHI, November 5.

Information has just been received about the work of the 81st Governing Body sessions of the I.L.O., which recently concluded its sittings at Prague, when Director Butler's visit to India next December and other important matters were discussed.

The outstanding issue was the demand made by workers' representatives, supported by the employers' representatives of France and the United States of America and by the representatives of several Governments, for an acceleration of the drive for reduction of hours by generalization of such reduction in all branches of industrial activity, instead of its accomplishment on an instalment basis, industry by industry. This desire found expression in a resolution sponsored by the representatives of the Governments of France and the U.S.A., proposing (a) that the question of the generalization of reduction of hours of work in all economic activities which are not covered by Conventions already adopted. (In 1935 the I. L. Conference adopted a Convention approving the principle of the 40-hour week and decided upon its application to the glass-bottle industry; in 1936 the 40-hour week was applied to public works and in 1937 to the textile industry) shall be taken up by the 1938 I. L. Conference for first discussion and by the 1939 Conference for second discussion, and (b) that the I.L.O. shall forthwith draw up a Grey Report on the subject covering all classes of workers. The resolution also stipulated that the reduction of hours of work in agriculture shall be examined by the Governing Body when the report on the subject of the Permanent Agricultural Committee is submitted in February 1938, and that the case for reduction of hours in the mercantile marine should be taken up by the Joint Maritime Committee.

UNIFORM ADVANCE IN REDUCTIONS OF HOURS

The resolution, which thus envisages a uniform advance in respect of reduction of hours for industrial, agricultural and maritime workers, was adopted by 20 votes to 6; the minority was made up of six employers' votes only, the employers' delegates of France and the U.S.A. voting with the majority.

Regarding the failure of certain Member States to ensure complete application of ratified I. L. Conventions, the Governing Body decided that vigorous efforts should be made to remedy this state of affairs, and called upon the I. L. Office to submit a report, both on the position of countries which had not ratified Conventions, and of those, which having ratified them, do not apply them or do so only in an incomplete manner.

Other subjects which engaged attention were the invitations extended by the Government of India and of the Netherlands Indies to Director Butler to visit these countries, the invitation of the Union of South Africa for the sending out of a delegation to study the conditions of life and work of indigenous labour there the revision and simplification of the Standing Orders of the Governing Body and the I. L. Conference, and the recommendations of the Conference of Labour Statisticians regarding regular submission to the I.L.O. by all Member States of national statistics relating to wages and hours of work, drawn up according to a uniform system so as to make for international comparability.—United Press.

ON THE AMERICAN LABOUR FRONT

Question Of Craft Unions And Industrial Unions

In view of the forthcoming Convention of the American Federation of Labour (AFL). W. Green, President of the AFL, stated in a recent meeting of the Executive Council that the AFL would welcome the ten suspended Committees for Industrial Organization (CIO) Unions to the Convention, so that the question of craft unions and Industrial unions could be fought out on the floor of the Convention. He added that acceptance of the invitation would indicate that these Unions were leaving the Committee for Industrial Organization. While expressing doubt that the ten Unions would desert the CIO, Green said that, if they did so, the next step towards peace would be the appointment of a joint committee from both groups to study the situation, declaring that "the longer this fight goes on, the more complicated the issues become. It will be harder to settle to-day than a year ago, and it will be still harder to settle in another year."

THREE MILLION MEMBERS.

In an article in "The People's Weekly," John Lewis, President of the CIO writes, 'inter alia,' that "the Committee for Industrial Organization and its affiliated unions now have more than three million members. Almost two million of these members have enlisted in our ranks during the last twelve months. Inestimable progress has been made in the establishment of unions in the mass production industries and among white collar workers, such as Government workers and office and professional workers. In addition those already established unions which formed part of the Committee for Industrial Organization at its inception have made substantial gains. The Committee for Industrial Organization has established regional offices in almost every state, and it has also established a number of local industrial union councils. During the year which will elapse before next Labour Day, the Committee for Industrial Organization will add more millions of members to its rolls. We intend to render our unions impregnable against attack so far as it is humanly possible."

As far as membership of the AFL is concerned, Green stated in the last meeting of the Executive Council, that in the past eighteen months, i.e., since the said ten Unions joined the CIO, the AFL has increased its membership by more than one million, and that it now numbers 3,600,000 paid-up members.

WOMEN WORKERS IN GERMANY

They Form 31 Per Cent Of Total Working Class Population!

(Through A German Source)

Although the number of women doing daily work in industry, etc., has sunk since the year 1933, it is still true that 31 per cent. of all employed people in Germany are women. Of a total of 19,000,000 workers, 5.9 millions are female.

This relatively large percentage seems to stand, at first sight, somewhat in contradiction to the frequently expressed National Socialist opinion, that women should be wives and mothers before anything else. Frau Scholtz Klink, Reich Leader of women, recently declared that although "the economic life of the country, and its industries, had set certain tasks to be fulfilled by German women at the present time, yet motherhood and the family must be the first thought of girls and women of the new Reich." At the present time, it must be remembered, the Four Year Plan being put into execution has led to a shortage of labour, but the Reich Minister of Labour has stated that, even under these conditions, women are not to be employed except in positions for which they are more suited than men or when there are no employable men available. The fact that female labour is cheaper than male is not allowed to make any difference, and employers are compelled to engage men wherever men can be used. The tariffs laid down to be effective from December 17th, 1936, for the metal founding industries are models. In these it is stated what work must always be performed by men: if women are employed they must be paid men's wages.

HOUSEHOLD AND LAND.

The President of the State Institute for the Provision of Employment and the Management of Unemployment Insurance, writing in the "Berliner Tageblatt" between June the 27th and August the 1st this year, stated in a series of articles that the most important means of absorbing women workers were to be found principally in the household and on the land. In addition to these two, the usual women's professions, such as nursing, welfare work, kindergarten teachers were all mentioned as being professions in need of young beginners.

Dr. Syrup, however, did not overlook the fact that it is at the moment very necessary to provide additional labour in connection with the demands of the Four Year Plan. The textile industry, to mention one only, must for many years to come absorb female labour, and it is recognised that spinning and weaving were always regarded as women's work.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

vakia is described as a land with a "bloody regime" employing methods of "terror and oppression" against the minority and causing "provocation" to Germany. In reality, as emphasised in various neutral quarters in the discussions over the new German press onslaught, Czechoslovakia has established and retained a position for herself as a State with a broad-based regime, tolerant and progressive in outlook, and having also to her credit a minority policy, though not perfect, yet comparatively and certainly the most liberal and one recording an advance in regard to treatment of minorities in general.

Germany's Real Grievance

Germany's real grievance against Czechoslovakia is the latter's resistance to keep certain lines in regard to her foreign policy in accordance with the wishes of Germany. The stand of Czechoslovakia in this is not actuated by anything like hatred of Germany as by a keenness to keep to a path viewed as best to safeguard her own sovereignty and independence. In regard to the latest campaign of Germany, Czechoslovakia has reacted with added vigour. There are references to this as being bound also greatly with an enhanced trust in the solidarity of the Little Entente. Apart from this, there is the satisfaction of a new tendency for improvement in relations with Hungary and the confidence of good economic advance well represented in the rise in foreign trade. The German-Czechoslovak strain comes to retain an importance in the light of German aims for securing a freer hand in relation to Eastern Europe and an uncertainty attached to Britain, with Germany known as concentrating greatly on winning Britain to a stand helpful to the policy referred to above in regard to Eastern Europe.

Dr. Pattabhi Leaves For Bombay

MASULIPATAM, Nov. 7.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the All-India States' People's Conference is arriving in Bombay by the Madras Express on November 10 to attend All-India States' People's Conference Working Committee meeting on the same day at 4 p.m. in the office of the All-India States' People's Conference at Janmabhoomi Karyalay.

Sri Vishnu Saranji Dubils, Kakori case prisoner, who was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment has been transferred to Meerut Jail from Central Jail, Benares, under orders from the U. P. Government.—United Press.

KHALSA NATIONAL PARTY OF PUNJAB

Jinnah-Sikandar Pact Under Consideration

LAHORE: Nov. 8.

The Executive Committee of the Khalsa National Party, which is one of the parties coalesced with the Unionist Party, considered the situation arising out of the Jinnah-Sikander Pact and passed the following resolution:—

"This meeting cannot view with equanimity the varying statements published in the Press about the recent agreement arrived at Lucknow between Mr. Jinnah and Sir Sikander, whereby the Muslim Members of the Unionist Party are said to be subjected to the Rules and Regulations and Discipline of the All-India Muslim League.

"The meeting, however, suspends its judgment regarding its practical implications on the working of the existing Ministerial alliance of the three communities in the Punjab and calls upon responsible leaders of the Unionist Party to issue an authoritative statement as early as possible to clarify the position."

The Committee also adopted a resolution urging the Governor to appoint a Sikh as a High Court Judge and protesting the alleged attack by a Muslim mob on Sikhs in a Gurudwara in village Dhurnake.—A.P.

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- Scrubbs makes shaving easier. Softens the beard—cools and braces the skin—keeps razor blades keen. A few drops in the shaving water every day.
- Scrubbs is invaluable for washing. Loosens and dissolves dirt without effort—invaluable for dainty fragile fabrics. Makes linen snowy white.
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On Monday crossrates ruled easy.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton opened steady and after a sharp decline on heavy selling influenced by the publication of the bearish bureau report estimating the crop at 1,82,43,000 bales steadily recovered on trade buying and covering and closed firm.

BULLION EASY.

London gold and silver ruled easy.

WHEAT WEAK.

Wheat was weak Base metals and rubbers also ruled weak.

SECURITIES ATTRACT ATTENTION

The London Stock was generally slow and inactive but giltedged securities continued to attract attention although business was restricted.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937

New York, Nov. 8.

...us closing	7.70
...s opening	7.70
...rence	unchanged
...closing	7.82
...ance	+.12

...POOL COTTON

...NUARY 1938

Liverpool, Nov. 8.

...sing	4.42
...opening	4.45
...erence	+.03
...s closing	4.42
...fference	unchanged

...BROACH EXPECTATION

...April May Rs. 157

...N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 8.

Cotton was quietly steady with traders little disposed to buy aggressively.

On the publication of the Bureau giving production at 1,82,43,000 bales prices sank rapidly under general selling and liquidation but later prices recovered partially on covering and trade buying.

Trading in December commenced at 7.70 i.e. unchanged from previous closing prices early kept steady but after the Bureau fell to 7.56 under heavy selling and liquidation with hedging but subsequently the price slowly rallied on trade buying and covering with December improving to 7.68.

New York cotton finally closed at 7.82 with a rise of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 8.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (7.74/7.74) 7.70/7.68
January (7.74/7.73) 7.66/7.66
March (7.80/7.79) 7.72/7.71

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 8.

American December (4.39) 4.39
American January (4.42) 4.42
Sakels November (6.04) 5.97
Sakels January (6.35) 6.27

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 156-6 and Rs. 152-12. The closing rate at 11-0 p.m. was Rs. 155.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov. 8.

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 3/4) 1-4 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-0

JUTE

New Crop October November (£20 3/4 paid) £20 15/16 paid and value.
Dunlop November (£23 1/2) £23 sellers
Lightning November (£22 1/2) £22 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/16 buyers) 6 13/16 buyers
Forward January March (7 3/16 paid and buyers) 6 15/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay November December (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta November December (£15 sellers) £14 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata November (£13 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal December (£12 7/16 sellers) £12 5/16 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 8.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 97 1/4 and March 93. The market kept fairly steady on scattered buying but later came under selling pressure as a result of cheaper Russian offers and favourable Australian crop reports.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Nov. 8.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with December at 0.84 1/2. Prices early declined on commission house selling and liquidation but soon after rallied on local support with December rising to 0.85 1/2.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Nov. 8.
May Delivery.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 11 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 12 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Nov. 8.

Previous closing	5.00 1/8
To-day's opening	5.02 7/8
To-day's closing	5.01 3/8

...I. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 8.

Previous closing	5.00.05
To-day's opening	5.00.22
To-day's closing	5.02.15

FRANC RATE

London, Nov. 8.

Previous closing	147.10
To-day's opening	147.06
To-day's closing	147.09

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 8.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.00.22 and then improved to 5.00.75 on good support but eventual movements were small.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.02.15.

Franc opened at 147.06 and then weakened to 147.21 on selling pressure with a steadier tendency thereafter.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 147.09

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.106) 11.106
New York on Bombay (37.75) 37.76
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 3/8
London on Milan (95.10) 95.50
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£192 1/2 buyers £193 1/2 sellers. Weak) £182 1/4 buyers £181 1/2 sellers. Erratic.
Lead (£16 1/4 buyers £16 5/16 sellers. Easy) £15 9/16 buyers £15 5/8 sellers. Easy.
Electrolytic Copper (£44 to £46) £42 to £43
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) 112-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Nov. 8.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Speculators sold. Bears covered. Business small. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 8.

Spot	(19 5/8d.) 19 9/16d.
Forward	(19 5/8d.) 19 1/2d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 8.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-4) £7-0 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Silver ready	49 14 0
Silver 1st settlement Kartak	49 14 0
Silver 2nd settlement Magsar	50 0 0
Gold ready	34 9 6
Gold 1st settlement Kartak	34 9 3
Gold 2nd settlement Magsar	34 9 6
Sovereign	22 3 9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

London, Nov. 8.

Liverpool wheat October closed at 95 as against the previous closing at 97 3/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Wheat January	5 0 6
Wheat May	4 15 6
Linseed	7 10 9

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 8.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at 5 p.m. at Rs. 98-12. Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Op...	98 10 0
H...	98 12 0
...	98 10 0
...	98 12 0

...AN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov. 8.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling closed at £94 1/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov. 8.
2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99) £99
3 per cent Indian (£94 1/4) £94 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£114) £114 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 3/4) £109
6 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£104) £104

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 8.
2-30 p.m.

Giltedgeds were firm on renewed buying otherwise markets generally were unfavourably influenced on continental selling especially internationals and oil shares. Tin shares were weak.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£109 1/8) £109 1/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£76 5/8) £77
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£102 1/2) £102 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£107 3/8) £107 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102) £102
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (101-10 1/2) 99-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (61-0) 61-3
Hydro Electric (£5) £4 3/4
Musical Industries (18-3) 17-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (40-9) 40-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (36-7 1/2) 36-0
Woolsworth Ordinary (71-9) 70-0
Realisation 1930 (£78 1/2) £79
Dunlop Rubber (33-3) 30-0
Unilever Ordinary (36-9) 35-6
Ford Motors (23-6) 23-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (...65 1/2) £64 1/4
British American Tobacco (107-6) 106-10 1/2
Carreas A (£8 3/4) £8 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (155-0) 153-9
P and O S N Company Deferred (24-3) 24-3
Distillers (107-6) 106-9
Bredfords Dyers (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
British Celanese (£4 5/8) £4 1/4
J and P Coates Ordinary (43-1 1/2) 42-10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-3) 48-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (26-7 1/2) 25-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (£44 7/8) £40 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (66-10 1/2) 62-6
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-9) 20-9
Donaro Teas (47-8) 47-6
Empire of India (34-3) 34-3

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (31-9) 31-0
Gula Kelampong (28-9) 26-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-9) 29-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (50-0) 51-3
Burma Corporation (15-0) 14-3
Rio Tintos (£17 3/4) £17
East Rand Proprietors (61-3) 60-0
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 1/2) £14 7/8
Associated Portland Cement (87-6) 87-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (102-6) 97-6
Sub Nigel (£10 3/4) £10 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (33-1 1/2) 33-9
Union Corporation (£8 1/2) £8 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (41-3) 40-0
Anglo-Iranian (84-4 1/2) 80-0
Burma Oil (119-4 1/2) 113-9
Musical Eagle (11-1 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Shell Transport (96-10 1/2) 93-9
Royal Dutch (£38 3/4) £37 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£64) £63 3/4
L and S Ordinary (£31 1/8) £30 3/4
L N E R Deferred (£4 3/8) £4 3/8
Southern Dutch (£20) £20
London Paris 5 per cent (£124 1/2) £124 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£79 1/2) £79 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 8.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 39 3/8) dol 38
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 7/8) dol 24 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 55 1/4) dol 51 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 112) dol 108

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE WEAK

Sharp Break In Base Metals

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

On the Stock Exchange, with the notable exception of giltedged securities, other fixed interest stocks markets were weak on continental selling and there was weakness among most of the major commodities

Saturday's recession on Wall Street, together with unfavourable American industrial news, caused sharp breaks in base metals and rubber while wheat declined in sympathy with overseas advices.

On foreign exchanges the dollar continued to weaken on continental selling in connection with gold purchases. Closing at 5.02 1/8 compared to 5.00 on Saturday.

Wall Street opened weak, then it became steadier.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Coals Steady And Teas Neglected

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

In jutes there was practically nothing fresh to report. The rates generally ruled easier and business was also very meagre. In coals easier tendency prevailed over this section at the opening of the session to-day but later on good buying support. The rates in almost all instances steadied up and a moderate business was put through. Teas were neglected. In the miscellaneous section Indian irons recorded further setbacks to-day than previous closing prices on account of heavy selling pressure but again recovered as the day advanced and closed at the best of the day. In sympathy, all other speculative stocks declined to a certain extent but recovered again at their closing. Government securities kept steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and a half per cent Government paper 98/8.

Banks:—Central Bank 31/4; Reserve 124.

Railway:—Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 78.

Cottons:—Cawnpore Textiles 2/8; Elgin mills ordy 118; Kesoram 7/5.

Coals:—Amalgamated 27/4; Bansra 5/14; Bengal 371; Bhalgora 6/2; Burrakur 12; Bokaro and Ramgur 21; Dhemo Main 13/8; East Indian 28/4; Equitable 42/4; Ghusick and Musia 5/2; Jainty Central 1/10; Hurriladih 19; Khas Kajora 13/2; Mundulpoor 19/4; Nazira 19/6; North Damuda 8; New Beerbhoom 24/4 Parasea 2/1; Pench Valley 41/4; Samla 3/2; Searsole 6/14; Sendra 15/2; South Karanpura 7/15; Talcher 2/4; West Jamuria 32/12.

Jutes:—Bally pref 133; Barnagore 128 small lot; Chitavalsah 17/2 small lot; Fort Gloster 468/8; Gondalpara 750; Gourepore 568 small lot; Howrah 51/7; Kamarhatty 495; Kinnison 562; Mahabir Jute 95; National 21/12 small lot; Northbrook 36/8; Presidency 4; Standard 268.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9/14; Consolitdated tin 6/12; Indian copper 2/13; Rhodesia copper 2/6; Tavoy tin 2/8; Dalmia cement defd 3/4; Frank Ross 5/4; Bhagalpur electric 9/4; Cuttack electric 10/4; Rawalpindi electric 25/4; Mirzapore electric 5/6; Britannia engineering 1/11; Burn and Company ordy 297/8; Hukumchand steel ordy 11/6; defd 3/6; Indian iron and steel 43; Indian malleable casting ordy 7/6; defd 2/12; steel corporation ordy 7/6; pref 84; British India corporation ordy 4/2; Calcutta silk ordy 11/8; Dunlop rubber ordy 18/4: Second preference 101 small lot; Indian cables 16/4; James wright ordy 6; Kalimpong Ropeway 12/11; Madan Theatres annas 4; British Burma petroleum 4/12; British Ceylon corporation 7; Moola oil 1/15; Bengal paper 105/8; Orient paper 2/4 disc; Midnapore Zemindary 87; Assam saws 1/9; India General Navigation ordy 117; Gaya sugar ordy 102; pref 101; Samastipore 6/9; Sri Ganga sugar 10/10.

Teas:—Bateli 4/14; Betjan 24; Bishnauth 27/4; Ellenbarrie 10/4; Patrakola 985; Rydak 59/8.

Debentures:—Three per cent (1951) Calcutta Port Trust 98/8; three per cent (1962) Calcutta Improvement Trust 96; seven per cent (1935-51) Mahabir jute 100; three and a quarter per cent (1956/68) Howrah Bridge 100/8 small lots.—A. P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Nov. 8.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton January	15 14 9
Sind cotton March	15 13 6
Punjab January	13 13 0
Punjab March	13 13 6
Dessi American January	17 2 0
Dessi American January	29 4 9
Tone steady.	
Dessi American July	26 14 6
Gram November	23 1 3
Gram December	23 2 9
Gram July	22 5 0
Toria November	39 14 0
Toria December	39 9 9
Toria February	37 8 0
Cottonseed January	15 13 0
Cottonseed March	15 15 9

DEAD BODY IN PARCEL

Three Arrests In Karachi

KARACHI, Nov. 8.

The ghastly murder of a youth was detected early this morning by the city police under dramatic circumstances which led to the arrest of three persons.

It is alleged that a parcel was being carried in a gharry towards the sea after midnight, when the police stopped the vehicle. A search of it resulted in the discovery of a dead body wrapped in the parcel. The deceased was found gagged with hands and feet bound.

The cause of the murder is not known.—United Press.

RESERVE BANK

Consolidated statement of the position of the Bank scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act, as at the close of business on Friday, the 29th Oct. 1937.

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	...,32,16,000
(b) In Burma	5,94,78,000
2 Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	104,16,93,000
(b) In Burma	4,99,33,000
Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	5,92,10,030
(b) In Burma	2,91,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	17,000
(b) In Burma	21,18,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	88,84,000
(b) In Burma	1,74,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	30,92,000
(b) In Burma	1,45,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	25,11,50,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	102,43,78,000
(b) In Burma	4,53,37,000
6. Bills Discounted—	
(a) In India	4,54,22,000
(b) In Burma	20,10,000

Rotary Governor In Karachi

KARACHI, Nov. 8.

Sir Pheroze Sethna, District Governor of the Rotary International and Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, arrived here to-day.

Mr. B. T. Thakur, Chief Agent of the Central Bank, Karachi Branch, gave a party in honour of Sir Pheroze this evening at Karachi Club where more than 200 guests were present.

Sir Pheroze will preside to-morrow night over the Annual Dinner of the Karachi Rotarians.—United Press.

(Continued from Col 7)

bundles M. S. Angles. 782 bags Bolts and nuts. 258 cases Window glass.

From Port Said:—418 bales Cotton. 380 cases Figs. 262 cases Sulphate of Copper.

From Bremen:—121 cases Iron flanges. 98 bags Iron bolts. 80 bags Dog pikers. 200 bags Glauber salts. 60 cases Sewing machines. 302 cases Beer. 50 bags Magnesium sulphate. 289 cases Galvanized plates. 123 pieces Galvanized sheets. 115 bars Bar stool. 50 cases Heel tips. 197 bales Straw boards. 221 cases Motor covers. 350 bags Tiles. 605 pieces Aspenwood. 179 bales Paper. 50 bundles Copper sheets.

From Hamburg:—107 casks Earth colours. 175 cases Gablony goods. 1145 bales Paper. 115 cases Hurricane lanterns. 250 cases Tiles. 275 cases Sewing machinery. 393 drums Dyes dry. 200 bundles Copper sheets. 82 cases Iron wire nails. 282 pieces Aspenlogs. 670 cases Earthenware. 1000 bags Penetrose. 95 ring Motor covers. 103 cases Cardboards. 74 cases Machinery. 90 pieces Steel drums. 276 cases Padlocks. 91 cases Iron flangs. 340 pieces Steel poles. 100 bags Sulphate of potash. 125 cases Slate pencils. 145 barrels Mercury Atlas flag oil. 588 drums Lubricating oil. 148 drums Sulpnide of Sodium. 305 cases Iron chains.

S. S. "Borneo Maru", O. S. Kaisha, from Singapore:—1623 bags Betelnuts. 8678 bags Sago flour. 62 bags Gum. 96 bags Pearl tapioca. 761 bags Rattan. 50 cases Pineapples.

From Penang:—1610 bags Pearl tapioca. 424 bags Betelnuts.

From Colombo:—6663 bags Copra. 82 bags Coir fibre.

From Tokyo:—75 cases Grey cotton shirting. 180 cases Cotton yarn. 47 cases Clocks. 325 cases Beer. 45 cases Confectionary.

From Shimiyu:—395 cases Green tea.

From Nagoya:—45 cases Rayon yarn. 474 cases Tiles. 712 cases Porcelainware. 53 cases Clocks. 70 cases Grey cotton shirtings. 139 cases Glass bottles empty.

From Osaka:—458 cases Rayon yarn. 135 cases Cotton mull. 65 cases Glass bangles. 375 cases Glass bottles empty. 299 cases Glassware. 322 cases Cotton yarn. 208 cases Art silk yarn. 53 cases Button. 55 cases Cotton flannel. 44 cases Cycle parts. 70 crates Chest wood. 75 cases Insect coil.

From Kobe:—50 cases Glass bangles. 50 bags Ginger. 50 bags White cement. 75 bags camphor. 50 cases Cotton and rayon yarn. 387 cases Cotton and rayon piecegoods. 94 cases Wire nails. 105 cases Cotton and art silk mixed yarn. 61 bales Woollen yarn. 250 crates Tiles. 340 cases Case board. 501 cases Art silk yarn. 44 cases Rayon piecegoods. 89 cases Woollen piecegoods. 435 cases Cotton piecegoods. 275 cases Beer. 46 cases Porcelain ware. 40 cases Cotton fents. 27 cases Cotton yarn.

From Fusem:—53 cases Enamelled ware.

From Hong-Kong:—817 bags Green tea. 35 cases Batteries. 179 cases Electrical goods. 185 packages Fire crackers. 290 cases Mats. 100 packages Sugarcandy. 37 cases Preserves.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Govt. Hired Transport (BISN) H. T. Dilwara of 6572 Reg tons Capt. A. G. Kitson arrived on 6th inst. from Southampton via Portsaid Suez Portsudan and Aden with Military Officers and Troops.

L. Edwards ss Lindenfels of 5793 Reg tons Capt. A. Focke arrived on 7th inst. from Hamburg via Bremen, Antwerp, Naples, Portsaid and Suez with Passengers and General Cargo.

P. and O. ss Soudan of 3477 Reg tons Capt. C. L. Collings arrived on 7th inst. from Retterdan via Antwerp, Immingham, London, Southampton Gilbraltar Portsaid Suez and Aden with General Cargo.

L. Triestino ss Hilda of 2974 Reg tons Capt. L. Aracesi arrived on 7th inst. from Trieste via Venice Fume, Spalato, Naples, Portsaid and Suez with General Cargo.

P. and O. ss Strathnaver of 13361 Reg tons Capt. E. P. Lyndon arrived from London via Marseilles and Portsaid with Passenger and General Cargo.

BISN ss Gairsoppa of 3227 Reg tons Capt. R. R. Marsh arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon Colombo, Cochin, and Mangalore with Rice Timber and General Cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Govt. Hired Transport (BISN) H. T. Dilwara of 6572 Reg tons Capt. A. G. Kitson sailed for Shanghai via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong with Military Officers and Troops.

LOADING.

The following vessels booked for Loading on 8-11-37.

SS Celebes Maru (O.S.K.) for China, Japan Ports via Karachi and Penang.

SS Lindenfels (L. E.) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi and Marmagoa.

SS Jalavihar (SCSN) Tuticorin Colombo and Rangoon.

SS Hilda (L. T.) for Karachi and Basra.

SS City of Venice (K.N.) for Marseilles. Antwerp, Dunkerk. Portsaid, Liverpool via Port Okha, Bedi Br. Karachi.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Nov. 8.

1 Hilda 2974 Karachi 9-11 L. Triestino.
3 Lindenfel 5193 Karachi 17-11 L. Edward.
4 Soudan 3477 Yokohoma 10-11 M. M.
5 Tango Maru, 4238 Japan, 12-11. N. Y. K.
8 Clan Skene. 3233 Marmagoa, 9-11 J. F. & Co.
11 Tuscania, 10016 Glasgow, 11-11 Anchor Line.
13 Kidderpore. 3263 Japan, N F, M M
14 Taiva, 3756 Durban, 10-11 M. M.
17 Olcades 4065 Abadan 14-11 Mazagon Dock Co.

Victoria Dock

3 Barpeta 1892 P. Gulf 10-11 M. M.

Prince's Dock

(K) Khosrou, 2471 Jeddah, 16-11 T. M.
M Jalapalaka 2630, N F. N F. S. N. Co.
N/6 Victoria Marie 882 Karachi 9-11 Merchant S. N.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathaird 18-11-37 P. & O.
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-11-37 P & O
Ranpura 11-11-37 P and O
Strathnaver 7-11-37 P. & O. S. N.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Tuscania 3-11-37 Anchor Line.
City of Liecester. 8-11-37 James Finlay.
C|o Agra 11-11-37 Killick Nixon.

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 20-11-37 P & O S N.

FROM GENOA

Victoria 30-11-37 L. Triestino.

FROM OSLO

Tijuca 17-11-37 L Edwards.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

London Maru 23-11-37 O. S. Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 8-11-37, O. S. Kaisha.
Conte Bencomeno 29-10-37, L. Triestino.
Mikage Maru No. 18 18-11-37 N. Y. K.
Toyooka Maru 15-11-37 N. Y. K.

FROM HAMBURG

Ukenfels, 18-11, L. Edwards.
Kandelfels 24-11-37 L. Edward.

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Monroe 13-11-37, F. F. Campbell.
New Orleans 8-11-37, L. Edwards.

FROM BASRA

Bankura 10-11-37 M. M.

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 27-11-37 M M.
Karanja. 13-11-37. M. M.

FROM JEDDAH

Jehangir 8-11, T. M.

FROM KARACHI

Toyama Maru 4-11-37 N. Y. K.
Ellora 31-10-37 M. M.
Vita 11-11-37 M M.

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Mooltan 2-12-37 P. & O.
Maloja 20-11-37 P. & O.
Kaiser-I-Hind 4-12-37 P & O S N.
Bangalore 23-11-37 M. M.

FOR SYDNEY

Strathaird, 18-11-37, P and O.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Simla. 10-11-37, Killick Nixon.
City of Benares 19-11-37, Killick Nixon.
Tuscania 10-11-37 Anchor Line.

FOR HAMBURG

Lindenfels, N F, L Edwards.
Falkelfels 31-10-37 L. Edwards.

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Monroe 13-11-37 F F Campbell.
Pres. F. Adams, 26-11-37, F. F. Campbell.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde, 16-11-37, L. Triestino.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Soudan 10-11-37 P. & O.
Taijin Maru 8-11-37, O S Kaisha.
Tenpura 11-11-37, P and O.
Tango Maru 13-11-37 N. Y. K.
Mikage Maru No. 18 22-11-37 N. Y. K.
Victoria 30-11-37, L. Triestino
Celebes Maru 23-11-37 O. S. K.

FOR GENOA.

Conte Biancamano 29-11-37, L. Triestino.

FOR JEDDAH

Khosrou 16-11-37 T Morrison.

FOR KARACHI.

Vita 13-11-37 M M.
Lindenfels 17-11-37 L. Edwards.

FOR BASRA

Barpeta, 10-11-37, M M
Varsova 11-10-37 M. M.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja, 24-11-37. M. M.
Tairea, 10-11-37, M. M.

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Cressington (boat) 5 11-37.
S.S. Simla 5-11-37.
S. S. Barpeta 6-11-37.
S.S. Mongolia (boats) 6-11-37.

EXPORTS

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

S. S. "Strathnaver" for Marseilles:—4000 bags Groundnut seeds, M. Bhuta. 186 bags Mustard seed, Volkart Bros. 2560 bags Groundnuts, K. Devchand. 110 bags Kang grain, H. Khiaram. 204 bags Cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For London:—25 cases Condiments, Poonjiaji. 200 bundles Aluminium ingots, Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd. 27 bags Cotton rugs, Champalal. 1000 bags Masoor, R. Ratilal. 1120 bags Groundnut oil cake, Ralli Bros. 10 bags Cowhides tanned, J. J. Rahimtoola. 23 bags Sheep skins tanned, K. Lalbhai.

For Haiffa:—28 bags Masoor dall, R. Shantilal.

S. S. "Tuslania" for Glasgow:—12 cases Mango products, Dulerai. 680 bags Groundnut oil cake, P. M. Kataria.

S. S. "City of Venice" for Dunkirk:—1750 tons Manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate. 62 bags Mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

For Liverpool:—28 bales Wool raw, F. Janmohamed.

S. S. "Lindenfels" for Hamburg.—500 tons Manganese ore, James Finlay. 2614 bags Groundnut oil cake, A. Ooomerbhoy. 5920 bags Linseed, The Oil Seeds Trading Co. 133 bags Gum, S. Khetsey.

For Antwerp:—900 tons Manganese ore, Cox & Kings (Agents).

For Amsterdam:—50 cases Cashew kernals, A. P. Gupta.

For Bergen:—100 bags Tale powder, Shaw Wallace.

For Rotterdam:—6000 packets Groundnut oil cake, A. Ooomerbhoy. 110 bales Cotton raw, The Patel Cotton. 110 bales Cotton raw, K. Devchand.

For Breman:—55 bags Cotton raw, K. Devchand.

S. S. Tango Maru" for Osaka:—30 bags Tin clipping, Ali Bros.

For Kobe:—300 bales Cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading. 300 bales Cotton raw, N. Futechally.

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

S. S. "Ehrenfels" Lionel Edward, from Antwerp:—796 drums Hydrosulphite. 251 cases Chemical product. 456 cases Dyes paste. 1385 cases Dyes dry. 100 kegs Chlorate of potash. 488 cases Rods. 62 cases Iron screws. 541 bundles Sheet wasters. 81 cases Paint. 1019 coils Iron wire. 100 rolls Galvanized wire strands. 344 bundles Iron pipes. 100 bags Whiting. 259 drums Bleaching powder. 99 rolls Steel hoops. 213 cases Printing paper. 10043 bundles Baling hoops. 140 cases Ship chains. 1002 bundles M. S. round bars. 890 bags Farina. 90 cases Cheese. 1024 bags Square bars. 775 cases Beer. 125 casks Portland cement. 500 bags Super phosphate. 650 bags Potato Dextrine. 7718 pieces M. S. rounds. 152 drums Acetic Acid. 50 cases Deschines syrup. 200 rolls Strawboard. 218 bales Card boards. 358 bundles M. S. Shaftings. 463

(Continued in Col. 5)

Pre-Bureau Narrow Cotton Session

TRADE AND FOREIGN BUYING

Wallace On Cotton Crop Control

WEAKNESS IN WALL STREET

Bombay, Nov 8

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was quietly steady awaiting the Bureau report.

The market opened steady with the undertone steady in the absence of hedge selling pressure with demand principally from trade and abroad. Prices later eased in sympathy with the stock market but the market met covering.

CROP CONTROL

"In an official statement on his policy anded to the members of the House Agricultural Committee, Mr Wallace said that cotton planters would have to reduce their annual acreage by 8 to 12 million acres to maintain a balanced supply and that such a course would mean sacrifice by producers between 200 and 300 million dollars annually.

In outlining his views on cotton provisions in the general farm legislation now being shaped, Mr. Wallace took the position that while it would not be necessary to invoke compulsory control of production or marketing next year, the South eventually would have to adopt it with its extent depending on the amount of federal funds available to purchase compliance."

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened unchanged on Saturday with December 7.74. which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined 8 points from the opening level and December was quoted 7.66 which was the lowest level but under scattered covering prices improved 4 points from the lowest level and the market closed at a net decline of 4 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 7.85c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with some selling and closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.85c. per lb.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Cotton broke from the recent deadlock, declining on renewed near-month liquidation, moderately increased hedge selling and poor demand with sentiment influenced by expectations of larger November Bureau figure, and a pessimistic 1938 business survey by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as well as the sagging tendency of other markets.

Confronted with poor textile demand and uncertainties with regard to tax legislation, mills are disinclined to add to the supplies of goods.

The crop control outlook continues to be uncertain, and sentiment of the House Agricultural Committee, it is believed to be leaning towards a voluntary compliance with benefit payments and loan features, but Mr. Wallace regards marketing quotas as a necessary protection to the normal granary plan.

Although prices are admittedly low, there is little disposition to buy aggressively prior to the Bureau report. Meanwhile sentiment is mixed Some feel that present prices justify investment accumulation, while others expect that the market will work somewhat lower.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with January 4.45. The market was dull. Firmer New York and Bombay advices were offset by easier Dollar and Alexandria. There was hedge selling and Bombay buying. Demand was poor and the market closed at a net decline of 4 to 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed 2 points down at 4.53d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy with scattered selling. Giza futures closed 4 to 5 points down and Uppers lost 5 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was a marked absence of any support and prices declined on increased offerings. Sakels futures closed one to two points down while Ashmouni contracts declined 9 to 10 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest (10 a.m.)	7.74
New York December Lowest (11-52 a.m.)	7.66—08
Liverpool January highest	4.46+01
Liverpool January lowest	4.41—04

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Garside: New loan stock now believed two millions. Believed ultimately five six million. Some qualities selling two cents below loan. Cloths slow America abroad. Commodities business activity lower.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from New York:—

'Market affected unfavourably by decline in securities. Steel manufactures continue to decrease. Moderate demand from trade'

'Market awaiting Government estimate Monday think has discounted eighteen million.'

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Cotton switching from near to distants principal business with considerable liquidation in December causing discount on December which believe now large enough stop cotton in loan now one million four loan and moderate trade buying steadying influence but general technical position continues unfavourable.

Amount cotton going into loan will create strong spot situation favour purchases recessions.

Uncertainty nearby easiness outlook weakness securities markets expectation larger crop estimate depressing factors southern basis easier considerable December liquidation underway likely drag some lower temporarily consider prices attractive for long term investment purchases.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Report expected to indicate a crop of about 1,79,00,000. If after report market declines recommend buying distant months.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 8

Following a small decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local forward cotton market was expected to open at Rs. 155/8 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened firm at Rs. 156/12 and prices fluctuated between Rs 156/8 and Rs. 157/4. The market is inclined to expect the Bureau report slightly bullish while prices are higher on parity on expectation of early Japanese buying The undertone of the market was good.

Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 3 points and the local market ruled steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	157	0	0
Oomra D/J.	139	8	0
Oomra March	140	4	0
Bengal D/J.	126	8	0
Bengal March	126	4	0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Bengal F.G.	120/22
C. P 1	143/45
C. P. 2	134/37
Arvi	134/37
Berar	129/32
Khandesh	124/27
Jalna/Sailu	124/27
Burwah Sanavad	124/27
Mathia	99/104
Broach Fine	145/47
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	179/82
Surat	187/90
Navsari	194/99
Kampala	312/15

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Nov. 8.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	6-11-37	This year.
Khandesh		613
Barsi and Nagar	2	765
Berar	4	10
Central Provinces		48
Tot. Oomras	6	1,436
Dholera	63	1,095
N.-W. Provinces		459
Sind-Punjab	1,740	29,322
Broach		1,406
Coompta and Dharwar	289	4,467
Westerns-Northerns		723
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		809
American		158
Egyptian African and Sudan	1,819	59,031
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	104	288
Total	4,021	99,186

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 4th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

	6-11-37	This year.
Europe	36,513	32,008
Japan and China	50,818	79,178
Coast Ports	17,005	2,502
Up-country by Rail	57,110	30,696
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		15,350
Total	161,446	159,734

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 6-11-37	4211000	3647000
Receipts Yesterday 6-11-37	34000	59000
Exports to date 6-11-37	1838000	1817000
Stock at Ports 5-11-37	3262000	2718000
Stock at Interior Towns 5-11-37	2225000	2301000
Stock at Liverpool 5-11-37	769000	758000
Visible Supply 5-11-37	6907000	6402000
Quantity in sight 5-11-37	7366000	6849000
Quantity out of sight 5-11-37	3340000	3699000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov 8

On Saturday gold prices declined 2d. to £7-0-4. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 147.10 while Dollar sterling cross rate closed at 5.00 1/8 London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 19 5/8d. India sold. There was little American trade buying and the market was quietly steady. Montreal silver futures closed 5 points down to 10 points up. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/4. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate business and prices fluctuated with a narrow range

GOLD

Ready	34	9	6
Kartak delivery	34	10	0
Kartak tejimandi	0	3	0
Magsar delivery	34	10	0
Magsar tejimandi	0	5	6

SILVER

Ready	50	5	0
Kartak delivery	50	6	0
Kartak tejimandi	0	8	0
Magsar delivery	50	7	6
Magsar tejimandi	0	15	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Nov 6

November	44.50—05
December	44.85—
March	44.50+10

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal	Rs. 40/2
Copper Sheets	Rs. 43/2
Tone:—Steady.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Nov. 6.

December	£12-8-9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

December	98 1/8d.
March	93 5/8d.
May	92 7/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Nov. 6.

December	dol 0.86
May	dol 0.86 1/2
July	dol 0.82

New York Sugar

New York, Nov. 6.

December	2.33—1.
March	2.35+1.
May	2.38+1.
July	2.39 unchgd

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.	
Shipment Oct.-Dec Rs. 5-2.	
Shipment Jan.-Mar. Rs. 5-3.	
Kesar Rs. 11-4.	
Saraya Rs. 11-2.	
Java Spot F 7.00.	

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Wheat	5,449	cwts.
Linseed	2,621	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	15	cwts.
Gingellyseed	897	cwts.
Groundnuts	11,390	cwts.
Castorseed	1,537	cwts.
Rice	29,489	cwts.
Myrabollams	3,574	cwts.
Cottonseed	6,296	cwts.
Mowraseed	1,525	cwts.
Gram	1,022	cwts.
Joowar	323	cwts.
Maize	168	cwts.
Barley	11,782	cwts.
Bajree	6,426	cwts.
Indian Sugar	29,257	cwts.

Alexandria Market

Alexandria, Nov 6

SAKELS—	
November	14.50—0
January	14.04—1
March	13.75—2
ASHMOUNI—	
December	9.46—9
February	9.45—10
GIZA—	
November	11.72—16
January	11.71—16
March	11.76—17

Receipts at U S Ports	4,177	286	3,588

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, November 8

November	221.30—80
January	221.00—210
February	219.80—210
March	220.00—180

GOVT SECURITIES

Bombay, November 8

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100/5
3 per cent 1951/54	102/2
4 per cent 1941	103/14
6 per cent U P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/8
4 per cent 1960/70	113/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/8
5 per cent 1939/44	105/6
5 per cent 1940/43	108/6
5 1/2 per cent 1948/50 Loan	103/4

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63	112
5 per cent 1955	123
5 per cent 1945/55	120/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	103/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURE

4 per cent B P I 1974	109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	109
5 per cent M Deb 1949	118/8
5 per cent 1954	131/8
6 per cent K P T 1956	131/8

Note: Restricted turnover. Prices mostly unchanged Tendency easy.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Nov 8

B. C. RATES—

T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 266 1/8
Banks buying T T 263 7/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,100
Bank's buying T T 1,120

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 67 3/4

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 67 1/2

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 79 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank. selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 91 7/8

CROSS RATE—

New York London 5.00 1/8 6th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/32 8th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 8th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 8th instant
Java London 9.01 1/2 8th instant
London Paris 147.10 6th instant
London Belgium 29.35 1/4 6th instant
London Switzerland 21.52 1/2 6th instant
London Berlin 12.39 6th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 6th instant
London New York 5.00.05 6th instant
London Amsterdam 9.03 3/4 6th instant
London Italy 95.10 6th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-0-6 5th instant.
Gold £7-0-4 6th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 11/16 5th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 6th instant
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 5th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 5/8 6th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 5th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 6th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 5th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 6th instant
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 5th instant.
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 6th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Trade Tendencies

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Head Office:—

Cotton: 'Larger crop estimates and approaching Bureau indicates waiting attitude.'

Wheat: 'In view expected Southern Hemisphere hedging look for slight easing March and May.'

Sugar: 'December liquidation about completed would buy any further declines.'

Rubber: Pending decision Committee do not expect large fluctuations.'

Metals: 'Offtake generally poor. Don't look for material change present prices.'

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, November 8

December	51.00
January	51.50—60

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (in 1,000's)

Total forwarded	738	58	738
East Indian forwarded	84	5	109
Total Stock	—	769	—
East Indian Stock	—	59	—

Share Bazar Closed

Better Feeling On Improvement In Iron Prices

FAIRLY BIG "VALAN"

BOMBAY: November 8.

The local Share Bazar was closed to-day and there was no forward business owing to "Valan".

Although there is no important net change in the price level, we have had very active and wide fluctuations during the last month which have resulted in fairly large differences.

Tata Steel fluctuated twice between Rs. 1,450 and Rs. 1,700, while extensive business in the Associated Merger shares will also be responsible for a fairly big "Valan."

On Saturday Iron prices raised shillings five in Glasgow and this improvement is expected to have a better feeling in the market which will result in a moderate rally, but Wall-Street advices are still discouraging.

In the Cash Section there was a limited turnover and prices moved within a narrow range.

In the Cash Section business was done to-day as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
New India Insurce.	44- 0-0
Indian Copper	2-13-0
Indian Iron	43- 0-0
Baroda Bank	119- 8-0
Scindia	24-10-0
Reserve Bank	128- 0-0

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs Samuel Montague and Co., have issued the following report:—

London, October 20.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,406,625 on October 13th, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £2,300,000 of bar gold was disposed at the daily fixing during the week. Lack of confidence due to general economic and political unrest has again been evidenced by a good demand from the Continent for gold for holding purposes and, as a result, prices ruled at a premium over dollar parity varying from 1 1/2d. to 3d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 11th instant to mid-day on the 18th instant:—

IMPORTS

British South Africa	£2,022,047
British West Africa	164,650
Tanganyika Territory	11,042
Kenya	21,914
British India	342,491
Australia	22,779
Greece	1,000,000
Netherlands	85,000
Switzerland	2,576
Other countries	11,067
Total	£3,683,566

EXPORTS

U. S. A.	£216,282
Central and South America	
British India	2,520
Syria	1,003,916
Finland	22,000
Netherlands	23,086
France	773,252
Switzerland	133,623
Yugoslavia	176,639
Other countries	203,357
Total	6,576
	£2,561,251

The s.s. "Corfu" which sailed from Bombay on October 16th carries gold to the value of about £126,000.

The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of September, 1937:—

IMPORTS

Union of South Africa	£6,196,301
Southern Rhodesia	412,748
British West Africa	415,129
Kenya	37,029
Tanganyika Territory	34,147
British India	983,776
Australia	404,694
New Zealand	71,419
British West India Islands and British Guiana	24,390
U. S. A.	566
Venezuela	52,457
Central and South America (Foreign)	
Japan	802,328
Soviet Union	3,970,340
Germany	1,645,253
Netherlands	132,714
Belgium	75,598
France	13.87
Finland	.....
Switzerland	131,404
Yugoslavia	.....
Other countries	35,156
Total	15,439,327

EXPORTS

British India	£60,450
U. S. A.	17,177,388
Central and South America (Foreign)	2,998,894
Netherlands	266,554
Belgium	1,127
France	365.720
Finland	115,822
Switzerland	22,329
Yugoslavia	610,241
Other countries	27,388
Total	£21,645,913

SILVER

Conditions in the silver market continue to be quiet and the tone steady, the variation in prices during the past week having been only 1|16d.

The Indian Bazaars have bought and sold and yesterday's rise to 19.15|16d. for two months delivery brought in a little selling on China account. Buying has been chiefly in cover of bear commitments.

There are no indications of any important change in the near future.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 11th instant to mid-day on the 18th instant:—

IMPORTS

Germany	£10,047
Belgium	37,823
Japan	2,345
Argentina	5.292
Other countries	3,156
Total	£58,663

EXPORTS

Straits Settlements	£6,255
Ceylon	1,050
Germany	14,470
Sweden	2,590
France	9,950
Egypt	6,937
Other countries	3,477
Total	£44,729

Quotations during the week:—

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 14th to the 20th October was dollars 4.96.1|4 and the lowest dollars 4.95.1|8.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Nov 7

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Gas and Electric	24
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	36
Amr Forn Power Com	4
Amr Forn Power Gold D 5 per cent	66
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	39
Electric Bond Common	9
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	55
Columbia Gas	8
Northern S Power A	11
American Tel and Tel	148 1/2
Western Union Teig	30
Canadian Pacific Railway	8
New York Central Railway	18 1/4
Southern Pacific Railway	19
Allis Chalmers	40
U S Rubber	25
Bethleham Steel 7 per cent Pfd	91
Curtis Wright	4
Boering Airplane	21
Bethelehem Steel	45
Crucible Steel	28
Ludlum Steel	18
National Steel	61
Republic Steel	17
United S Steel	53
Amr Car Foundry	20
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	8
Amr Rolling Mills	42
Youngstown Sheet	39
Anaconda Copper Mining	25
Int Nickel of Canada	42 3/4
Chrysler Motors	67
General Motors	36 1/2
General Electric	38
Union Carbide	71 1/4
Socony Oil	15 1/2
St Oil of N J Oil	50
Chase Bank	31 1/2
National City Bank	27 1/4
Amr Smelting	47
Sun Life of Canada BID	400
Douglas Aircraft	31
Imp Oil of Canada	18
Steel of Canada	65

Renewed liquidation. Outlook unfavourable. Turnover 770,000 shares. Curtiss Wright earned 25 cents.

NEW YORK COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS (in 1,000's)

	New York, Nov 5 Season to-date	This Season week	1936-37
Total in sight (excluding linters)	7,366	614	6,849
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	2,122	266	2,563
Exports from U S Ports	1,818	228	1,797
Of which to Japan	90	13	479
Of which to China	13	2	5
Of which to Great Britain	552	103	365
Of which to Germany	332	31	276
Stock at New York	—	—	—
Stock at U S Ports	—	3,262	—
Stock at U S Interior Towns	—	2,225	—
World's visible suply	—	8,432	—
Of which American Cotton	—	6,907	—
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	3,340	383	3,699

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, Nov. 5. CORRESPONDING.

	Season to Date.	This Week.	Season 1936-37.	Week 1936.	
Total in sight (excluding linters),	7.366	614	6,849	638	Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	2,122	266	2,563	353	,,
Exports from U. S. Ports	1,818	228	1,797	249	,,
Of which to Japan	90	13	478	60	,,
Of which to China	13	2	5	1	,,
Of which to Great Britain	552	103	365	25	,,
Of which to Germany	332	31	276	48	,,
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,262	—	2,718	,,
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,225	—	2,301	,,
World's Visible Supply	—	8,432	—	8,186	,,
Of which to American Cotton	—	6,907	—	6,402	,,
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	3,340	383	3,699	451	,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,177	286	3,588	293	,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

BEAR RAID IN INDIAN IRONS

Calcutta, Nov. 5.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report:—

COAL.

Coal and Steel Sections exhibited a more confident undertone in response to the improvement in sentiment in New York but towards the close of the period under review a sudden fall of Rupees three in Indian Iron and Steel had a very depressing effect on all the prominent sections. There is no special reason for this sudden drop in the price of Indian Iron except the weak advices from London owing to the disturbed political horizon in Europe. On Friday evening a heavy wave of "Bear Selling" brought down the price of Indian Iron to 43/8 from 47/4 the closing quotation being 44/2. At the opening of the period under review Indian Iron moved upto 49/2 but gradually declined to 47/2 to lose further three rupees in Friday's session. In sympathy with this crash the coal shares displayed declining tendency in absence of fresh buying. Bengal Coal touching 390 were marked back to 378. Equitable Coal doing upto 44 were no better than 42. Bokaro-Ramgarh at one time quoting 21/12 receded to 21. New Beerdhoom being priced upto 25 were as low as 23/10. Burrakur were done at 18 Burradhemo at 5/6, Nazira at 10/3, Mundulpore at 10/14, Raneegunj at 39/4, Dhemo Main creeping upto 13/15 fell back to 13/8, Hurriladih were ruling 19, Amalgamated 28, Katras-Jherriah 27/8, West Jamuria 32/8, Standard 36/8, Sendra 14/8, Rewa Coalfields 27/4, East Indian 28/4, Borrea 17. Aldih were marked at 4/12, Bansra 6/4, Bhalgorah 6/4, Ghusick 5/6, New Tetturya 4/14, North Damuda 8, Searsole 6/14, Talchar 2/6.

JUTE

This section remained almost completely neglected Howrah closed at 51/12, Kamarhatty 505, Kanknarrah 400, Anglo-India 328, Fort William 232, Auckland 172, Lansdowne 164, India 322, Relance 63, Clive 24, National 22, Hukumchand 9/6, Birla 19/4, Presidency 3/14, Nuddea 44.

COTTON.

There was practically no interest shown in cotton shares. Kesoram were marked at 7/6 Elgin Mills ord. at 125, New Victoria ord. were good at 1/5, Dunbar ord, were recorded at 176, Bowreah ord. at 290, Bengal Nagpur 15/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian Iron after two-sided fluctuations closed weak at 44/4. Burn and Co. ord. were offered at 300, Indian Standard Wagon were nominally quoted at 52. Steel Corporation of Bengal were done at 7/12, Preference at 83. Indian Steel and Wire Products ord. remained unchanged at 650, Deferred at 450, Hukumchand Steel ord. were done at 12. Deferred at 3/6. Britannia Eng. were done at 1/10, Marshalls at 1/8. Kumardhubi Pref. were weak at 85. In minings Burma Corporation touching 10/9 had a severe set back quoting no better than Rs. 10, Consolidated Tin doing upto 7/12 were quoted at 7, Indian Copper hovered round 2/14, Rhodesian Copper 2/4, Tavoy Tin 2/8, B.I.C. ord. were weak at 4/2, Dunlop ord. were priced 18, Kalimpong Ropeway at 12/14. In shipping issues, Bengal Assam Steamship were marked at 246, India General were weak at 115, Port Shipping at Rs. 20. In oil shares B. B. Petroleum hovered round Rs. 5, Moolla oil were taken at 1/14. Midnapore Zemindary were an improving market business being recorded at 89. In sugar shares Carew were in request at 15/12 sellers being scarce, Murree Brewery were priced at 15/4, Raza Sugar at 12/13, Cawnpore at 21/8. Dalmia ord. were done at 11/4, Deferred at 3/6. Indian Malleable Casting Deferred were good at 2/14. Calcutta Safe deposit were on offer at Re. 1 discount there being no buyers. Reserve Bank were steady at Rs. 125.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st September to 4th November 1937	94,595
Same time previous season	86,088
Exports from 1st September to 4th November 1937	

	1937	1936
United Kingdom	2,096	3,460
Continent	34,417	28,518
China	19,532	2,000
Japan	31,286	72,171
Coast Ports	17,005	2,502
U. S. A.	—	30
	104,326	118,681

Total exports by rail, 1st September to 4th November 1937	57,119
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September to 4th November 1937	136,467
Same period last year	113,980
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 4th November 1937	552,091
Same time last year	594,048

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st September to 28th October 1937	141,205
Same time previous season	228,849
Total cotton shipped from 1st September to 21st October 1937	49,636
Same time previous year	102,371

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Private Estimates

	Bales.
Messrs. Clement Curtis	17,788,000
The Journal of Commerce	18,109,000
The Rossick Bureau	17,487,000
The New York Cotton Exchange Service	17,330,000
The average estimate of the New York Cotton Exchange Members	17,816,000

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 5th November	2,279
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	95,165
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	87,880
Increase	7,285

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 149 January 157 March 160 May 165 at cross rate 5.00 1/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 155/8 Liverpool May 1938 4.54 Rs. 42 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 155/8 New York May 7 80 Rs. 17 3/4 at cross rate 5.00 1/8

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov 6

Broach A/M 1938 opening 155 1/4 highest 156 1/2 lowest 155 1/4 closing 155 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 138 1/4 highest 139 lowest 138 1/4 closing 138 1/4

Oomra March opening 138 3/4 highest 139 1/2 lowest 138 3/4 closing 138 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 126 highest 26; lowest 125 1/4 closing 125 1/2

Bengal March opening 124 3/4 highest 126 lowest 124 3/4 closing 125 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-11-37) Rs. 6 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 10

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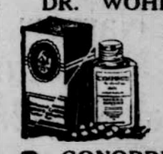
Regd. No B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No B. 1065

DR. WOHLING'S

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A FEW TABLETS WILL SHOW IMMEDIATE RESULTS.
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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1937

FEDERATION MUST BE OPPOSED

No Country Would Tolerate Such Ugly Monster, Says Satyamurthy At Erode Political Conference

ERODE, Nov. 7.

"We hope to govern all the eleven provinces very soon and that while we are so governing, we must show that we can govern better than our predecessors" observed Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A., (Central) presiding over Erode Taluk Political Conference held to-day. Mr. Satyamurthi said. Ever since the Government of India Act, 1935, was passed by the British Parliament and Provincial Autonomy within the limited sense of that Act was sought to be introduced in the provinces, I have been clearly and emphatically of the opinion that Congress majorities must accept office.

I am proud and happy to tell you that at the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held at Calcutta when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Chairman of the All-India Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress moved the resolution asking the All-India Congress Committee to approve of the Working Committee's decision permitting Congress majorities to accept office, there was not a single voice or a single hand raised against the motion. I felt that this vote of the All-India Congress Committee was a triumph of the commonsense, the sense of realism and the solidarity of the Indian National Congress.

Viceroy's Statement

Speaking about the Viceroy's statement which helped to ease the situation Mr. Satyamurthi observed "I should like to say that apart from the material portions of the Viceroy's speech, the human aspect of it, especially his recognition and public statement that the few months' negotiations had been helpful to every political party in the country and his recognition of the sincerity of the motives of Gandhiji and of the Indian National Congress played a great part in this decision.

Proceeding Mr. Satyamurthi said "I want to see Provincial Congress Government in all the eleven provinces. I have no doubt in my mind that if instead of separate electorates we have joint electorates there will be Congress Governments in all the eleven provinces to-morrow. But the continuance of the separate electorates is bound up with fate of the communal award.

"Meantime, I venture to suggest that in Assam and in Bengal, attempts should be made to see if we cannot replace the tottering ministry in Assam and the communal ministry in Bengal, if necessary, by a coalition with other parties provided those parties agree unreservedly to the Congress programme in so far as the provincial sphere is concerned.

"So far as Bengal is concerned, the thing is not so easy. But the evil is great. The recent utterances of the Bengal Premier at Lucknow makes itself a matter of shame and humiliation for Bengal to allow herself to be governed even for a day, by a ministry of which such irresponsible spokesman is the chief.

Bengal undoubtedly still remains patriotic, self-sacrificing and national. But Bengal lacks a lead to bring her into line with the rest of India. I think it is well worthwhile for the Congress to consider whether they may not permit a coalition on the above lines in Bengal.

Duties Of Ministers

Explaining why he had advocated office acceptance by Congressman Mr. Satyamurthi said "I am particularly desirous that Congress Ministers must do everything in their power without any offence, to put the Government servants in their places and to bring home to our people that Government servants are their servants whom they pay for serving them." The Government servants, may, rest assured of fair treatment at the hands of the Congress Ministers so long as they conduct themselves as Government servants in all democratic countries do.

Dealing about the necessity in salaries out of those drawing Rs. 100 and above Mr. Satyamurthi appealed to the Government servants "to recognise the signs of the times. We must cut down the salaries for the new recruits. As for those already in service, I trust they will co-operate with us in serving the people by agreeing to reasonable voluntary cuts in their salaries."

Mr. Satyamurthi hoped that Governors would not misuse their safeguards and that services would play their game. Congress Governments were bound to keep law and order as all democratic ministries would, of course, they would punish no man without an open trial. They would not substitute executive order for judicial orders.

Federation

Proceeding Mr. Satyamurthi observed "So far as All-India is concerned the immediate question is how to prevent the Federation coming into existence. I do not object to a genuine Federation of the people of the Indian Provinces and of the people of the Indian States. Indeed, I believe such a Federation is inevitable.

But the Federation proposed in the Government of India Act is an ugly monster which cannot be tolerated in any country. It is unworkable. The All-India Congress Committee has definitely pronounced against it and has called upon the Provincial Governments to to take steps in this behalf.

It is now the duty of the Provincial Governments to call early meetings of the legislatures and to get resolutions passed specifically against implementing of this Federation and pressing that view on the Government of India and on the British Government.

"If in spite of this, this Federation is sought to be forced on us, we shall then decide how best to fight it. But lest I should be misunderstood, let me state that I am unhesitatingly of the opinion that if any seats are thrown open to elections by the people of India in the Federal Legislature, they should be captured by Congress men and women.

I advocate it because experience has convinced that these seats cannot be kept vacant and I do not want in the future at least any elected seats open to Indians being occupied by any others than Congress men and women.

Once we get there, we shall still carry on the fight against Federation in such manner as we may decide. But we must not allow any strategic front to be occupied by the enemies of the Congress and therefore of the country.

Concluding Mr. Satyamurthi appealed to all of them to remember that "The Congress is still fighting for the freedom of the Motherland and will continue to do so till that freedom is attained." But let us also remember that as part and parcel of that fight, we are now governing all the provinces.

We hope to govern all the eleven Provinces very soon and that while we are so governing, we must show that we can govern better than our predecessors. For that, mutual understanding and sympathy are necessary. God grant that all of us may have the spirit of accommodation, the humility, the courage and the spirit of self-sacrifice to do that, by accepting office and by working in other ways.

Group photo taken at the annual gathering of Prof. N. G. Rao's Tailoring College.

IF MUSLIMS JOIN CONGRESS

Hindu Sabhaites Must Also Join, Says Dr. Moonje

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

It is understood that Dr. B. S. Moonje has written letters to Bhai Parmanand, Raja Narendranath and Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee in course of which he says that if the Congress comes out triumphant in the Bijnor bye-election it will be a turning point in the history of the Congress. A large number of Muslims will thereby be induced to join the Congress. With a view to counteract the effect of such influx of Muslims, Dr. Moonje is understood to have suggested that all Hindusabhaites should join the Congress. —United Press.

Youths Win At Rajkot

Kathiawar Conference Subjects Committee Elections

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 7.

The sixth session of the Kathiawar Political Conference opened last evening at 4-30. The Conference experienced a sense of profound disappointment at the address of the President, Durbar Gopaldas, which was a criticism of the Kathiawar leaders.

YOUTH LEAGUERS WIN.

There was a tussle at the time of the Subjects Committee election for the Halar constituency and a very serious tussle for nearly two hours for the Rajkot constituency, between the Progressive Youths League elements and the orthodox elements. The Youth League secured a victory by securing all the ten seats. Later on the Rajkot elections were declared cancelled on the ground that as the Subjects Committee were automatically to be the members of the new Executive Committee some ex-officio members like Mr. Dhebar could not sit on the new Executive.

FIGHT OVER FEDERATION.

In the Subjects Committee there was a lot of discussion on the resolution on Federation. The younger elements under the leadership of the Youth League put up a very strong fight in favour of an amendment proposing that only that constitution drafted by the Constituent Assembly elected by the people of British India as well as Indian States after the capture of political power should be acceptable to the country.

The Conference has received a telegram from Syt. Bhulabhai Desai stating that he could not attend the Conference as the invitation did not reach him in time to catch the train for Rajkot.

PUNITIVE POLICE TAX

Bihar Premier Issues Staying Orders

PATNA, Nov. 7.

"The Indian Nation" understands that the Prime Minister has passed orders staying the realization of punitive police tax from the residents of Sasaram.

The Prime Minister seems to have been impressed with the weight of public feeling at Sasaram against the imposition of the tax which is not justified in view of the restoration of normal relations between the members of the two communities.—United Press.

15 INJURED IN LAND DISPUTE

UNAU, Nov. 7.

Fifteen persons are now reported to have been injured in the clash between Kisans and Zamindars in Girverkhera Tehsil, Hasanganj, reported on November 5.

Stray assault were reported even yesterday. The authorities have posted two chaukidars and a number of constables at strategic points. The police have challenged 17 persons for alleged rioting.

It is revealed the immediate cause of the clash was a dispute over a plot of land, which was claimed for cultivation by both parties.—A. P.

JAWAHAR CONDEMNS LIGHTNING STRIKES

CAWNPORE, November 8.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who arrived here with a view to further acquainting himself with the labour situation addressed a meeting of workers last evening.

He condemned the lightning strikes in the Cawnpore Cotton and Elgin Mills without the sanction of the Mazdoor Sabha, which was a representative body of labour and could organise strikes only as a last resort, when all other means of reconciliation had failed.—A. P.

4 MILLS ON STRIKE IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, November 8.

Workers in the weaving department in four mills, the City, Manekchawk, Aruna and Sarangpur Cotton, have struck work in protest against a cut in their wages.

None of the strikers, except those from the Aruna Mill, are members of the Labour Association, which, however, is moving in the matter.—A. P.

Enthusiastic Reception To Kher

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR: November 7.

Surging crowds greeted Mr. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, as he alighted at the Sholapur Station this morning.

The populace of Sholapur, well-known for its militancy, and political consciousness felt even more than usually exilarated as it was joined by hundreds of men, women and children from the "so-called criminal settlement" the thousand and odd bidi women workers, some hundred peasants from the surrounding areas and thousands of textile workers who remained away from work for the occasion.

As soon as Mr. Kher's car came out of the station yard the air was rent by cries of "Down With the New Constitution", "Down with all Repressive Laws and Powers of the Bureaucracy", "Abolish the Criminal Settlement Act", "Grant immediate Moratorium to the Peasants", "Give the Seven Annas Rate to the Bidi Workers" "Release Com. Batliwala", "Long live the tri-colour and the red flag", "Long live Indian Independence' and so on.

Mile-Long Procession

Later the masses formed themselves into a mile-long procession which followed Mr. Kher's car all round the city and ended in a vast meeting which was addressed by Messrs. Karhadkar, Channusing Sardesai, Madur, Mrs. Meenakshi Karhadkar and others. The speakers congratulated the meeting for the tremendous enthusiasm displayed by it but reminded it that the mere existence of Congress Ministries was not going to secure them the demands put forth by them. The citizens of Sholapur knew that bureaucracy still continued to be as reactionary as ever and that only mass action—the signs of which were already visible—could solve their problems.

Another meeting has been announced for the evening to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Russian Revolution and when another procession will be organised and led to the general meeting which Mr. Kher will address this night.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT IN AHMEDABAD

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 6.

Mr. Kanoobhai Pandya, Sub-Inspector of Police, Local Intelligence Branch, has filed a complaint with the "C" Division Police under Criminal Law Amendment Act 17 (1) against Messrs. Ranchhod Patel, Maganlal Patel, Jaswant Thakkar, Nanubhai Desai, Rajguru, and Mr. Dhanwant Oza.

The complainant alleges that these persons are communists and that they have distributed a pamphlet during the meeting convened during the time of Pt. Jawaharlal's arrival.

The complainant also alleges that these persons are furthering the aims and objects of the Communist Party in India which is an illegal body.

No arrests have been made so far.

HANDLOOM WEAVERS ON STRIKE

MADURA, Nov. 7.

About 5,000 handloom weavers of Madura Town have gone on strike, demanding an increase in wages, in pursuance of a decision reached by them yesterday.

The weavers organised a procession yesterday afternoon and went round the principal streets. The workers acquainted the public at several places with their grievances and their decision to go on strike with effect from yesterday and until such time as a decent living wage was given to them.

The news of the strike has been communicated by them to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, His Excellency the Governor, the Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, and the Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Giri, Labour Minister to the Government of Madras.—United Press.

Tribesmen Shoot At Lorry And Kill Two

BANNU, November 8.

It is reported a party of raiders near Alikhel camp, about four miles from Ramanak, shot at a lorry carrying Mahsood tribesmen yesterday.

Two Mohammedan coolies were killed and the driver badly injured.

Mr. Sitaram Dange, an employee of Messrs. Mathradas Sons, general merchants was kidnapped.

Armoured cars have left for the spot.—A. P.

Cattle Breeding And Sheep Wool Committee

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

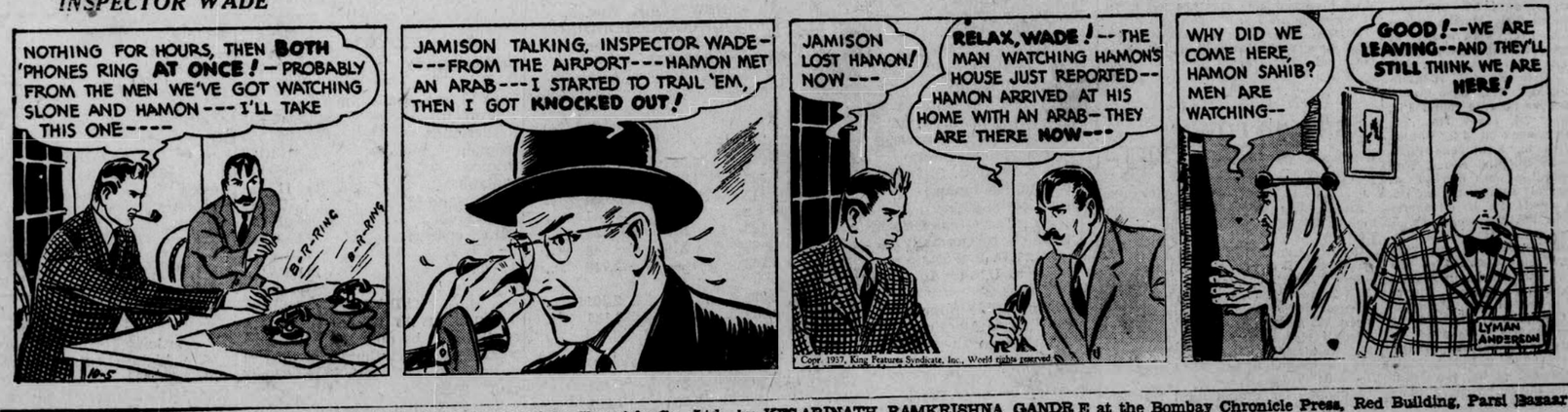
The Cattle Breeding and Sheep Wool Committees of the Council of Agricultural Research met here yesterday and to-day, the Cattle Breeding Committee among other things considered the report on scheme for poultry breeding in Bombay Presidency for 1936-37 and report by A. E. Slater on a scheme for improvement of goats in the United Provinces. An application from the Government of the Punjab for grants for schemes to supplement livestock work at Government Cattle Farm at Hissar and for starting Pedigree Herd books in the Punjab were also considered by the Committee.

The Sheep Wool Committee considered three applications from Mysore, Baluchistan and the University of Bombay. The estimated cost of the schemes outlined in these applications was Rs. 2,35,453. The Committee also considered the possibility of breeding suitable sheep to produce lamb pelts one day old and where research on this subject could best be carried out.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

"THE BLACK"

INSPECTOR WADE


NOTHING FOR HOURS, THEN BOTH 'PHONES RING AT ONCE! — PROBABLY FROM THE MEN WE'VE GOT WATCHING SLONE AND HAMON --- I'LL TAKE THIS ONE ----
B-R-RING
B-R-RING
JAMISON TALKING, INSPECTOR WADE--- FROM THE AIRPORT --- HAMON MET AN ARAB --- I STARTED TO TRAIL 'EM, THEN I GOT KNOCKED OUT!
JAMISON LOST HAMON! NOW ---
RELAX, WADE! -- THE MAN WATCHING HAMON'S HOUSE JUST REPORTED -- HAMON ARRIVED AT HIS HOME WITH AN ARAB — THEY ARE THERE NOW ---
WHY DID WE COME HERE, HAMON SAHIB? MEN ARE WATCHING --
GOOD! -- WE ARE LEAVING -- AND THEY'LL STILL THINK WE ARE HERE!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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